

The National
**Wool
Grower**

Volume L NOVEMBER 1960 Number 11

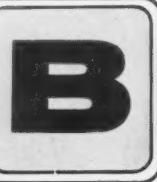




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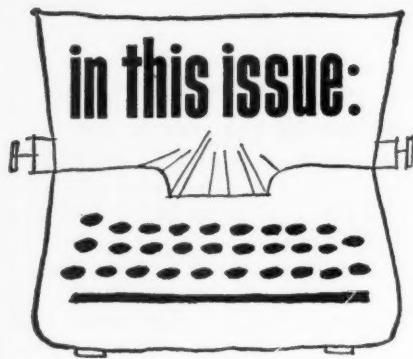
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SELECTION FOR SHEEP IMPROVEMENT:

Through special arrangement with Dr. Robert L. Blackwell, director of the Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory at Dubois, Idaho, we bring you this month an article on the application of selection principles in improving range sheep.

Dr. Blackwell presented this material before the Stockmen's Short Course at Washington State University last fall. We feel sure you will find the material very informative. See page 8.

DENVER COMES OF AGE:

It won't be long before National Wool Growers Association members will be converging on Denver for their 96th annual convention. January 22-25, 1961, are the dates.

Beginning on page 10 in this issue we bring you a very interesting and informative history of Denver. It tells the remarkable growth of your host city.

If you haven't already made your reservations in Denver, why not do so today? Just fill in the



"Skip the symptoms, Sam. I'll take a look at that sick sheep, personally!"

blank on this page and mail it to the Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau.

FOLLOW-UP MEETING ON LARAMIE CONFERENCE:

At the close of the First National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference held in Laramie, Wyoming, August 8 and 9, the Na-

tional Wool Growers Association was charged with the responsibility of setting up an industry-wide committee to see that the recommendations made at the conference were implemented.

In following through on this directive, NWGA President Harold Josendal called an industry meeting on October 20 in Denver, Colorado. A report of that meeting is given on page 12.

Housing Request Form

96th Convention

National Wool Growers Association

January 22-25, 1961 — Denver, Colorado

Convention Headquarters: Brown Palace Hotel

Please Complete and Return To:

NWGA Housing Bureau
c/o Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau
225 W. Colfax Avenue
Denver 2, Colorado

PLEASE NOTE: Single rooms are limited in number, and it is, therefore, advisable to share a twin room whenever possible. Reservations will be made on first come first served basis. Every effort will be made to make reservations at the hotel desired.

Please reserve ___ room/s for ___ person/s. Single ___ Double ___ Twin ___ Suite ___

Will arrive _____ at _____ A.M. Will depart _____ A.M.
Date _____ Hour P.M. _____ Date _____ P.M. _____

Hotel: 1st Choice _____ 2nd Choice _____

NOTE: Quoted daily rates are current and subject to such changes as economic conditions may necessitate.

Name of Hotel	Single Room (1 Person)	Double Bed (2 Persons)	Twin Bed (2 Persons)	Suites Parlor 1 B.R.	Parlor 2 B.R.
Brown Palace.....	\$8.50-17.00	\$13.00-17.00	\$14.00-19.00	\$22.00-65.00	\$40.00-70.00
Cosmopolitan	8.50-11.00	12.00-18.00	14.00-20.00	22.00-45.00	38.00-60.00

Motels: There are excellent motels located in metropolitan Denver with a wide range of rates. If you prefer motel accommodations, kindly specify [] — rate range desired _____.

Rooms will be occupied by: (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

NAME _____ STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ STATE _____

Reservation requested by: (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

NAME _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____
(zone)



THE COVER

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER! In autumn sheepmen in the western range country busily engage in moving their flocks from the high summer grazing country toward the winter range. Our cover scene this month was taken by Will C. Minor, Fruita, Colorado.

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AND ADVERTISING MANAGER

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FEATURED

NWGA News Roundup.....	7	Larkspur	15
Application of Selection Principles in Improvement of Range Sheep.....	8	ASPC Promotion News.....	17
Denver Comes of Age.....	10	Craig Ram Sale Report.....	26

WOOL

October Wool Market Report.....	14
Cycles in the Textile Industry.....	16
Woolknit Associates News.....	19
Wool Production in Alaska.....	24

LAMB

October Lamb Market Report.....	20
Lamb Dish of the Month.....	25

CONTENTS

MISCELLANEOUS

In This Issue.....	1
Cutting Chute.....	3
Research News.....	6
This Month's Quiz.....	13
From State Presidents.....	18
Let's Talk About Our Auxiliaries.....	22
Auxiliary Lamb and Wool Promotion.....	23
Sheepmen's Calendar.....	26
Around the Range Country.....	29

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the CUTTING CHUTE

USDA publishes study on use of fats in feeds

A publication on the use of fats as feed additives has been released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Entitled "Utilization of Fats in Poultry and other Livestock Feeds," it reviews information gathered prior to and since 1954 when animal feeds supplemented with fats were first produced commercially on a large scale.

Use of fats in livestock feeds followed demonstration of the feasibility and advantages of this practice in feeding experiments carried out for USDA's Agricultural Research Service by the American Meat Institute. During the

past five years feed manufacturers have been producing increasing quantities of fat-fortified feed. Today over half a billion pounds of animal fats are used annually for this purpose.

Copies of this report can be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Survey of mother's opinions of fibers

Cotton is regarded by mothers as the outstanding fiber for many items of their children's clothing, but wool and nylon also rated high for some garments, according to a report issued recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These conclusions are based on opinions of 2,476 mothers with children under 14 years of age in a nationwide survey conducted for USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.

Wool was the preferred material for outer jackets and ranked second for skirts mainly because of its warmth, good appearance and durability. Cotton was found to be the leading fiber for six clothing items: boys' sport shirts and school pants, school girls' blouses, dress-up dresses, slips and skirts. Ny-

lon was a strong runner-up as the best material for dress-up dresses and slips.

World labor group commends farmers

A resolution was unanimously adopted in the interests of agriculture at the recent International Labor Conference at the Palace of Nations in Geneva.

The resolution emphasized that programs of economic and social development should be conceived to promote an orderly and balanced growth in urban and rural, industrial and agricultural sectors. It also recognized "a high degree of interdependence" between agriculture and industry, and stated that farm production must be increased to support a rising world population.

Armour moves out of Chicago yards

The end of an era came to Chicago on October 7 as Armour and Company announced plans to dispose of its holdings at the Chicago Union Stock Yards. Armour was the last of Chicago's "Big Four" meat packers to pull out of the stock yards.

12th ANNUAL
SAN ANTONIO STOCK SHOW &
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Starring DALE ROBERTSON

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	HOLSTEINS	MONTADELAS	ANGORA GOATS	YORKSHIRES
		SUFFOLKS		OTHER PURE BREEDS

Livestock Entries Close Dec. 15, 1960

Open and Boys' Shows	• CALF SCRAMBLE	Junior Livestock Show
• STEERS	• RABBIT SHOW	• BREEDING BEEF HEIFERS
• MARKET LAMBS	• GRASS JUDGING	• DAIRY HEIFERS
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*

INTERNATIONAL WOOL and MOHAIR SHOW

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CUTTING HORSE CONTEST

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The company, which began operations at the stock yards in 1872, said it had sold all of its properties but would not disclose the identity of the buyers. Estimates of property values run between 100 and 200 million dollars. A company spokesman said the contract provides that the purchasers will demolish the 70 obsolete buildings standing on the site at an early date.

USDA publishes 1960 Yearbook

A mechanical revolution on farms and ranches has brought a better life to Americans in a few short years. The 1960 Yearbook of Agriculture, published by the USDA, tells in everyday language how that revolution came about.

Titled "Power to Produce," it tells of the dramatic change from horsedrawn operations to the marvels of pushbutton automation. The authors are 90 engineers and technicians in USDA and industry.

Copies are available through your congressman or at \$2.25 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

New director for Beltsville parasite laboratory

Dr. Aurel O. Foster was recently appointed director of USDA's Parasitological Research Laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland. In making the appointment, Dr. Byron T. Shaw, administrator of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, emphasized that research programs at Beltsville will share equal importance with domestic animal disease research in Ames, Iowa, and foreign animal disease research at Plum Island, N. Y.

Dr. Foster since 1941 has been in charge of research on means of controlling animal parasites. He has been recognized as an outstanding veterinary parasitologist for more than 20 years.

New assistant secretary of agriculture named

The White House on September 9 announced appointment of Charles M. (Fergy) Ferguson as assistant secretary of agriculture. Mr. Ferguson, who has been director of USDA's Extension Service since 1953, also will serve on the board of directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation. He succeeds Assistant Secretary Ervin L. Peterson who resigned to take a job in private industry.

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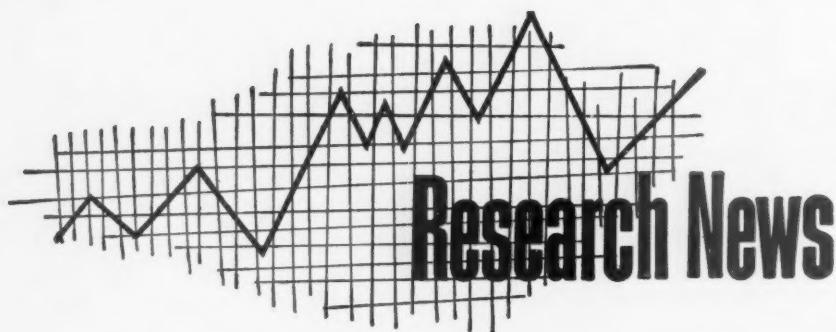
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CYANAMID SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE



THE United States Department of Agriculture has released results of experiments to determine the suitability of animal fats as a source of energy in lamb fattening rations. Other objectives of the experiment were to determine the optimum level of added fat and to study the effect of increasing the energy content of lamb fattening rations by substituting fats pound for pound for various amounts of the grain portion of the ration.

Sixty Texas fine wool lambs were divided into four lots and fed rations containing 0, 5, 10, and 15 per cent of added fat, respectively. The results indicate that animal fats are satisfactory sources of energy in lamb fattening rations and that the optimum level to incorporate is 5 to 10 per cent. A ration containing 5 per cent of added animal fat made the highest, most efficient and cheapest gains. Their dressing percentages and carcass credits were also the highest.

It was also found that animal fat at levels of 15 per cent in the ration significantly reduced digestibility and weight gains; corn oil at 10 per cent reduced gains and caused frothy foam in the rumen. Corn oil at 5 per cent levels in the ration progressively decreased cellulose digestion during a 40-day trial. Full recovery of cellulose digestion was not complete until 17 days after omission of the corn oil.

BECAUSE of low and erratic rainfall on the range, the main concern in seeding is usually adequate soil moisture. But germinating seeds have temperature as well as moisture requirements. A recent study of six range grasses showed that, within fairly broad limits, seed germination was reduced more by unfavorable temperature than by low moisture.

ARS range conservationist W. J. McGinnies at the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins, made the germination tests, using three temperatures and six levels of moisture stress. Moisture stress—the resistance

to movement of water into plants—increases with decreasing water concentration. When soil moisture is low, moisture stress is high.

The tests showed that as moisture stress increased, germination was delayed and reduced. But as long as the temperature was favorable, seeds germinated fairly well even under relatively high levels of moisture stress. The grasses tested, all cool-season species, were Nordan crested wheatgrass, Greenar intermediate wheatgrass, Topar pubescent wheatgrass, Whitmar beardless wheatgrass, Lincoln smooth brome, and Russian wildrye. Under high moisture stress, all six germinated better at a test temperature of 68° F. than at 50° or 86° F. Beardless wheatgrass and Russian wildrye—more difficult to establish under range conditions than the other four grasses—showed the least adaptability to different temperatures and levels of moisture stress.

Range must still be seeded at times when soil moisture is available, but we can direct future efforts into ways to make the temperature more favorable for germination. For instance, if moisture is available only during warm periods, it may be possible to keep the soil cooler by using a mulch, a tall stubble, or deep furrow drilling. When the temperature is too low, planting only on exposures that get the most sun may be the answer.

A study of the effects of liquid supplement feeding on meat produced from ruminant animals has been announced by the U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company. Scientists in the company's research laboratories at Cincinnati are conducting the comprehensive, long-range study of texture and tenderness of meat. Measurements are being made of muscle fiber diameter of beef and lamb from animals fed on a liquid supplement program, as compared to muscle fiber diameter of ruminants given conventional rations.

Preliminary findings of the research were reported at the Fifth International

Congress of Nutrition held in Washington, D. C., September 1. Results already show a significant trend toward smaller muscle fibers in the liquid-supplemented ruminant animals.

This research is aimed toward finding ways to consistently produce more tender meat through varying the ruminant ration—rather than by genetic means alone. Fiber diameter measurement should be a valuable adjunct to studies that are conducted on meat tenderness through taste panel and shear value tests.

In this research, scientific investigators obtain meat samples of both liquid-supplemented animals and conventionally-fed animals. Samples are prepared from beef and lamb of different age, sex, grade and cut.

Small cubes of muscle for histological studies are removed from similar areas and treated in a uniform manner. With the use of special dissecting microscopes and needles, minute groups of fibers are teased and separated from the muscle tissue. Individual fibers are compared under the microscope and the diameters are measured using an ocular micrometer.

UNITED States Department of Agriculture scientists have discovered a new treatment that shrinkproofs wool fabrics and makes them safely washable in machines.

Their discovery is essentially a way to cover wool fibers with an ultrathin coating of a polyamide that is chemically similar to one type of nylon. Treated fabrics retain wool's natural soft texture and yet wash without shrinking and dry without wrinkling.

The new treatment can be combined with USDA's recently announced ethanalamine method for putting permanent pleats and creases in wool fabrics. It differs, however, from the shrinkproofing treatment previously reported, in which modified epoxy resins are used.

The new approach to wash-and-wear wool is a development of the Western Regional Research Division of USDA's Agricultural Research Service in Albany, California, the same laboratory that developed the resin and ethanalamine treatments.

In laboratory tests, the new treatment has proved successful for shrink-proofing wool suitings, knitted wear, blankets and other wool goods. Treated garments endure repeated machine washing, dry cleaning and wear stress with superior retention of dimensions, colors, softness and resilience. The treatment may find application also as a coating for materials such as other natural fibers and paper.

NEWS ROUNDUP

More Aussie Lambs Due; Lamb Purchases Discontinued; Wool Cloth Duty Pending

By: EDWIN E. MARSH
Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association

More Australian Lamb Imports

IN mid-October the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued a health permit for the importation of another boat load of approximately 25,000 live Australian lambs. Anticipated arrival in San Francisco will be late November or early December. This will be the fifth boat load from Australia and the second coming to San Francisco. Following the last shipment which arrived on June 8, some people felt that the cost factor in getting the lambs to the United States might discourage further shipments, but apparently use of the boat on the return trip for freight movement has made these shipments profitable.

Immediately after the permit was issued the National Wool Growers Association and several of the state wool growers associations joined in protests to the USDA on granting a health permit for this latest shipment. Objection

was based on the fact that USDA health regulations had been violated on the last shipment in the dumping of dead lambs too close to the shore and the fact that the quarantine area in San Francisco is near a rat-infested dump with possibility of infection spreading to these quarantine facilities. We understand these quarantine pens are also close to a packing plant. The U. S. Department of Agriculture claims, however, that the permit was granted because health requirements have been complied with.

School Lunch Program

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture on October 6 announced termination of the program to purchase frozen ground lamb for the school lunch program. Since the start of the program the latter part of August, USDA has accepted bids on only 42,000 pounds of ground lamb. As noted in our last issue,

period, rather than being renewed annually with the FTC, as at present.

The NWGA has been in touch with the Federal Trade Commission and has been assured it will have an opportunity to be heard before any amendments are adopted.

States Share BLM Receipts

TWENTY-SIX states will share more than \$19,742,000 in resource receipts from federal lands. Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton announced recently that U. S. Treasury checks were being presented by BLM officials to the states as their share of resource development earnings.

The funds are derived from mineral lease revenues received during the six-month period ended June 30, and grazing leases, timber sales, and other resource sales during the 1960 fiscal year.

The bulk of the payments to the states consisted of about \$18,960,000 from bonuses, rentals and royalties from federal mineral leases (including oil and gas). The remaining \$782,100 came from revenues other than for mineral leasing, including receipts from grazing on public lands, public timber sales and others.

packers claim USDA specifications for the program have been unrealistic, especially with regard to fat content permitted.

However, over 30 million pounds of ground beef have been purchased since the start of the program, at a cost of \$12,207,000.

Wool Fabric Tariff

THE new wool fabric tariff should be announced shortly by the State Department. It is expected to be the same as originally proposed—38 per cent ad valorem, with a minimum rate of 76 cents a pound for fabrics valued at \$2 or less.

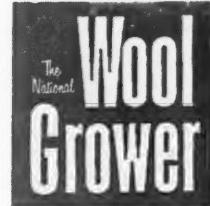
Italy, France, and Japan had complained about the high level of the duty, but negotiations to have it changed have proved futile. It is understood that the United Kingdom is the only major supplying country to accept the proposal without complaint.

BLM Revenues Set New Record in '60

THE public domain, managed by the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior, produced revenues to the United States Treasury of more than 371 million dollars during fiscal year 1960, according to Secretary Fred A. Seaton. This is an all-time record for any one year.

Revenues during 1960 also included the two billion dollar in public land receipts as the grand total of all-time revenues since 1785 climbed to more than 2½ billion dollars.

During the same year that BLM took in 371 million dollars, congressional appropriations to BLM amounted to about 34 million dollars including 28 million dollars for the management of lands and resources, 5 million dollars for construction, and 769,000 dollars for range improvements. Director Wootz explained that the 1960 revenues came from the following sources: mineral leases and permits 324 million dollars; timber sales, 36 million dollars; sales of public land, five million dollars; grazing, four million dollars; and two million dollars from other sources.





Application of the Principles of Selection in the Improvement of Range Sheep

by: DR. ROBERT L. BLACKWELL, Director
Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory
Dubois, Idaho

From an address delivered at the
10th Annual Stockmen's Short Course,
Pullman, Washington, Nov., 1959

IN view of the great diversity of conditions under which sheep are produced in this country, the number of types and breeds of sheep in existence, man's need and desire for wearing apparel made from wool of different grades and quality, and the different taste preferences for lamb and mutton it would be impossible to develop a single selection scheme or even a few that would universally fill the needs of the industry. This discussion will deal with some simple, yet realistic, selection problems that might be encountered in sheep breeding.

Let us first consider the adjustment of production records to be used in selection. The purpose of adjusting records to a common basis is to remove as much of the nongenetic fraction of the variability among records as possible so that the effective heritability will be higher. Perhaps this can be seen better if we look again at the definition of heritability.

$$\text{Heritability} = \frac{\text{Genetic Variance}}{\text{Total Variance}} = \frac{\text{Genetic Variance}}{\text{Genetic Variance} + \text{Environmental Variance}}$$

Adjustments in production records are intended to reduce the environ-

mental variance. For example, if the heritability of weaning weight is 0.15 on the basis of unadjusted records the genetic and environmental variances might be 15 and 85, respectively. Anything we can do to reduce the non-genetic part of the denominator of the fraction, $\frac{15}{15+85}$, will increase the absolute value of the fraction.

Adjustment for differences due to age of dam and type of birth and rearing could reduce the total variance about 15 per cent. Such an adjustment would therefore increase heritability as follows:

$$\text{Heritability of Adjusted Record} = \frac{15}{15+70} = \frac{15}{85} = 0.18.$$

The effect on expected progress from selection would be an increase of about 20 per cent per generation from mass selection.

We can adjust weaning weight records fairly accurately for differences between two-year-old dams and older dams by adding seven pounds to the weights of lambs from two-year-old dams. The addition of 10 pounds to weights of lambs born and raised as twins and this addition of four pounds to weights of lambs born as twins and raised as singles will fairly accurately adjust for type of birth and rearing.

This would place all records on the basis of single lambs raised by mature dams.

Suppose you don't want to take the time to do the arithmetic, how then can you proceed and still take advantage of this more accurate selection? You could identify the lambs at birth as to the age of their dam and type of birth either by eartags or branding fluid. The lambs could then be sorted into groups on this basis and selection made within groups. Other factors that have been found to affect weaning weights and require adjustment are age at weaning and differences due to sex of the lamb. Other weanling and yearling traits are also affected by some of these same environmental factors.

The use of several records on an individual is a valuable method of increasing selection accuracy. Heritability of traits are usually expressed on the basis of single records. The heritability of the average of several records is larger than that of single records. There is more than the genetic make-up of an individual that tends to make their repeated records alike. It is referred to as the effect of permanent environment. Some injury or the effect of some illness, although not serious, could leave an animal permanently impaired. It would be permanent so far as the individual is concerned and

would affect production, but it would not be transmissible to the offspring. For this reason, we expect the repeatability of a trait to be higher than the heritability. For example, the repeatability of grease fleece weight is about 0.6 and the heritability is about 0.4.

Returning now to the accuracy of using the average of several records, the following tabulation will show the increase in accuracy gained by selecting on the basis of 1, 2, 3, and 4 records. Also shown is the percentage increase in accuracy gained by using the average of several records instead of a single record. This example is based on a trait whose heritability is 0.4 and repeatability is 0.6 as in the case of grease fleece weight.

Number of Records	Weighting Factor	Approximate Accuracy	Percentage Increase in Accuracy
1	.40	.63	...
2	.50	.71	18
3	.54	.74	17
4	.57	.76	20

The weighting factor is the value we place on superiority (or uniformity) of the individual when expressed as a deviation from herd average. The following will illustrate this. Suppose we have four ewes with 1, 2, 3, and 4 records each, and the superiority of each ewe on the basis of her single record or average (if she has more than one record) is identical (e.g., one pound of grease wool above herd average). We would estimate the breeding value of the four ewes to be 0.4, 0.5, 0.54, and 0.57 pounds above herd average (weighting factor \times superiority). To state it another way, we place more confidence in the average of two or more records than we do in a single record.

It will be noted that the increase in accuracy becomes decreasingly smaller as we go from two to three records and from three to four. Thus our greatest gain from increasing the number of records occurs when we obtain the second record. The use of the average of several records on the individual results in a greater percentage increase in accuracy when heritability and repeatability are low than when they are relatively high as in our example. If heritability is 0.1 and repeatability of a trait is 0.2, the increase in accuracy by using the average of two records rather than a single record in selection is approximately 21 per cent compared to 13 per cent in the example above.

How does a progeny test compare in accuracy with a single record on the individual in question? What is gained when these two sources of information are combined? There is no single answer to these questions since it depends upon the heritability of the trait and

the number of offspring in the progeny test. This is illustrated by using heritability of 0.2 and 0.4 with 2, 5, and 10 progeny in each case. The following tabulation gives the accuracy of selection on the basis of the individual's single record alone, progeny tests based on 2, 5, and 10 progeny, and when these two sources of information are properly combined. Also the last column, Relative Accuracy, gives the percentage increase in accuracy when the progeny tests and individual's record are combined as compared to the individual's record alone.

in which various traits were combined in a single figure and the heritability of the index were known.

Theory tells us that, under certain conditions, the index or total method (whereby all traits are combined according to their economic value, heritability and the relationship among the various traits) will yield the greatest genetic progress in the long run. There is much research to do before we can know with certainty all the values we need in the development of indexes to suit the needs of the various segments of the industry. The next best method,

Heritability	Number Progeny	Accuracy of Selection			Relative Accuracy
		Individual	Progeny Test	Individual + Progeny Test	
0.2	2		.31	.51	1.13
	5	.45	.46	.58	1.29
	10		.59	.66	1.47
0.4	2		.41	.68	1.08
	5	.63	.60	.74	1.17
	10		.72	.80	1.27

The above illustration has taken into account the relationship between parent and offspring, the relationship between phenotypic merit (records) and the breeding value of the animal in question. We have considered a single trait with a given heritability. The same would apply as well to a complex index

in the absence of a satisfactory index, is known as independent culling levels. This method is probably used one way or another by every breeder. For each trait a minimum standard is established below which an animal will be culled regardless of the merit in other traits.

(Continued on page 26)

Forest Receipts Hit Record High

MORE than 148 million dollars was received from the sale and use of the many resources on lands administered by the Forest Service during fiscal year 1960, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Receipts from timber sales, grazing permits and other fees on national forests, national grasslands and land utilization projects totaled a record \$148,212,472, as compared to \$124,066,792 collected during fiscal 1959. Of this year's total, \$146,348,136 came from national forest lands covering 181 million acres. The remaining \$1,864,336 was collected from 4.6 million marginal and submarginal acres purchased in the 1930's and since rehabilitated.

More than 94.6 per cent of the receipts—\$140,125,842—were from timber cut in 1960. Last year timber and forest products brought in \$116,154,943.

Under multiple use management of its lands USDA's Forest Service also collected \$4,507,956 from grazing fees; \$1,118,769 from recreation uses; \$136,412 from power uses; \$1,919,257 from

mineral leases and permits; \$51,181 from crops, hay and sale of seed; and \$353,051 from other special land uses.

As a result of the greater Forest Service income, counties where national forests and other lands are located will receive larger payments, since 25 per cent of receipts is paid to states for roads and schools within such counties. The remainder goes into the federal treasury.

Animal Health Report for Fiscal 1960

THERE were 887 outbreaks of sheep scabies reported during the fiscal year 1960, according to a recent report of the Animal Diseases Eradication Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Illinois led in number of outbreaks with 344 reported cases. Iowa was next with 163.

Thirteen flocks were reported infected with scrapie and 121 with bluetongue. Illinois led in scrapie cases with four, while Texas had 88 outbreaks of bluetongue. There were only seven reported outbreaks of rabies in sheep and goats.



Your NWGA Convention City:

Denver Comes of Age

IT is axiomatic among newspaper reporters that Denver is the easiest city in the country in which to conduct man-on-the-street interviews.

Approach any passerby on bustling 16th Street, the Mile High City's downtown shopping mart, and ask any question. No matter how controversial the topic, the opinions will emerge in a steady flow.

It also is a characteristic of the Queen City of the Plains that the new residents who arrive at the rate of 2,000 or more each month do not change Denver—Denver changes them.

The casual vacationer who drops in for three or four days leaves as Denver's best salesman. The man who stays a week feels he has a vested interest in the new elephant house at City Park Zoo. After a month, he's a native.

All of which is by way of introduction to the expansive, open arms welcome extended to newcomers by this glistening new city, sprawled out for 20 miles at the base of the Rockies.

Denver is both a beginning and a climax. It is the oasis at the end of the 500-mile trail across the Great Plains; the mecca of escapees heading north from heat in the South. It also is the

jumping-off place for the Rockies and all that they imply for the millions seeking the thrills and fun of high country.

Denver is a city of contrasts. A few years ago, the late Bernard DeVoto suggested it is the "most cosmopolitan" of cities.

In almost the same breath, William Zeckendorf, the New York real estate tycoon was implying somewhat huffily that Denver is a cow town. (Since then, Zeckendorf's Webb & Knapp Co. has invested close to 50 million dollars in making over Denver's skyline.)

Either or both could have been right. What they really were pointing up is that Denver is a city where the best and most colorful of the old has been preserved carefully to blend with the sophistication of the U. S. A. in the mid-twentieth century.

On a mountain-top just 20 miles from downtown Denver is the grave of Buffalo Bill. A couple of hogbacks away is the 40 million dollar industrial complex that's building the Titan Inter-Continental Ballistics Missile. And, while Titan's thunder shakes the foothills in static tests, the builders of another new venture, Magic Mountain Amusement Park, are painstakingly reproducing a

cavalry fort so that it will look just like the plains' forts of 100 years ago.

This same mixing of old with new is a part of everyday living in Denver, and few are the residents who'll deny that this blending is part of Denver's charm.

Tour Must Begin

A tour of Denver must begin at the corner of Colfax Avenue and Broadway, where Denver's reverence for the past and its devotion to modernity are strikingly apparent.

On the one hand is Colorado's State Capitol Building, topped by a dome coated with gold leaf in tribute to by-gone mining glories. On the other is the gleaming white tower of the 28-story First National Bank Building, representing a wedding of conservative banking money with the flamboyant millions of the Murchisons of Texas.

From the same corner can be seen the graceful classic columns of Denver's City and County Building, which an earlier generation of city fathers stopped at four stories so the beloved view of the front range of the Rockies never would be blocked. The same glance discloses the new, 22-story, 884-room Denver Hilton Hotel, majestic

symbol of post-war Denver's emergence as a major convention city and commercial center.

A few steps from this same intersection takes the visitor to two of the most dramatic monuments to Denver's pursuit of culture—the Denver Art Museum, ranked as one of the nation's 10 best, and a new, 600,000-volume Public Library.

A block from the Civic Center is the U. S. Mint, which stores more gold bullion (six billion dollars) than any U. S. depository outside of Fort Knox.

Denver also worships the mountains which lie at its doorstep—so much so that its people have developed a unique mountain parks system, covering 20,000 acres in the wooded foothills.

The chief of these mountain park attractions is the Theater of the Red Rocks, where an amphitheater seating more than 10,000 persons has been carved from towering red cliffs. Here, Denver and its visitors munch on fried chicken at picnic suppers while awaiting concerts by the city's excellent symphony orchestra or appearance of the world's great ballet troupes.

Inside the city is a 1684-acre park system which, in its way, is just as special as the mountain parks. Chief among the in-town parks is the 640-acre City Park, with an excellent zoo and a highly-rated Museum of Natural History.

Some 50 other parks, a dozen public swimming pools, and five municipal golf courses—one of them an 18-hole toughie at Evergreen, high in the foothills west of Denver—round out Denver's municipal recreational facilities.

Operators of conducted tours say their trips through residential areas are among their most popular offerings. For Denver is a city of homes, and the 76 per cent of all Denver families who own their own homes take vast pride in them. Visitors can drive for miles through vast new residential areas which have sprung up at the rate of 6,000 new homes a year since World War II.

Almost Endless List

Denver's list of miscellaneous attractions is almost endless. Until the above-mentioned First National Bank Building was completed, the city's tallest building was a famous landmark, the 335-foot Daniels & Fisher Company tower.

Three generations of Denver visitors have thrilled to the magnificent view of mountains and plains from this tower, which now is being converted to a merchandise mart by one of the West's most brilliant young men, a fabulously successful financier from Boulder named Allen Lefferdink. And, in the meantime, the Murchisons are providing an even higher vantage point in the

observation tower of the new First National Building, the Sky Deck.

On the second floor of the new Denver Club Building (another Murchison skyscraper) is a unique little chapel, dedicated to President Eisenhower. Just southeast of the city is the giant Cherry Creek Dam and Reservoir, built for flood control measures and now being developed as a new recreation area for thousands following the nation's newest sport, boating. Near the Union Stockyards is the giant city Coliseum, home of Denver's annual National Western Stock Show and Rodeo; ice-skating extravaganzas, and a variety of other public spectacles.

While Denver likes its outdoors, and the patio and/or barbecue pit are standard fixtures in the post-war home, it still prides itself in a well-rounded cultural program which includes plenty of action for devotees of the higher arts.

During winters, its Symphony Orchestra offers regular Tuesday night concerts. Its Bonfils Memorial Theater

Climate, general attractiveness, and recreational facilities inevitably head the lists of reasons given by newcomers for their move to Denver. They have doubled the metropolitan area's population to more than 800,000 since 1946.

They have brought with them, or followed, or both, the ingredients which have changed Denver from a conservative trading center to a teeming giant of twentieth century science, industry, defense and big government.

Thousands of the nation's most potent brains in the complicated field of science, defense, missilery, electronics, aviation now work in Denver for the Glen L. Martin Company, which makes the Titan; Ramo-Wooldridge, the scientific-industrial genius behind the Air Force's missile programs; the Dow Chemical Company's super-secret Rocky Flats Atomic Energy Commission installation, or for firms of varying size which make automatic ejection seats for jet planes, or complicated electronic systems for bombers or automatic computer systems for missiles.

"Little Washington"

Denver has for many years been a headquarters for so many government agencies that it has called itself "Little Washington." Exclusive of uniformed military personnel, more than 20,000 federal employes live and work in Denver.

Along with commerce and industry, Denver has become one of the nation's great convention cities, with 5,000 first class hotel rooms and 3,000 first class motel rooms.

A 288-room addition to the Brown Palace Hotel was opened even as construction started on the new Hilton Hotel.

Simultaneously, Denver was treated late in 1958 to the unveiling of the nation's newest downtown department store, the mammoth May-D&F store representing a merger of a great national firm with Denver's traditional-flecked Daniels & Fisher Company.

Denver is the headquarters for the western petroleum industry. It is fitting that Denver directs the mining operations of the nation, for it was here that gold first was found in 1858. Since Civil War days, it has been the commercial and financial center of the western United States. A quarter billion dollars worth of livestock moves through its stockyards each year. Its factories turn out a variety of products, from tires and fan belts to petrified wood bookends.

Its municipal airport, Stapleton Field, ranks among the nation's busiest.

(Continued on page 27)

Industry Group Meets To Implement Recommendations of Laramie Conference

REPRESENTATIVES of the organizations which sponsored the First National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference in Laramie last August, met in Denver October 20. A total of 23 people were in attendance at the meeting and 15 of the sponsoring organizations were represented as follows: American Farm Bureau Federation, American Meat Institute, American Sheep Producers Council, American Stock Yards Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, Boston Wool Trade Association, Livestock Conservation, Inc., National Association of Food Chains, National Association of Livestock Auction Markets, National Farmers Union, National Grange, National Lamb Feeders Association, National Live Stock Producers Association, National Wool Growers Association, and University of Wyoming (host institution for conference).

In addition, representatives were present from the Pacific Wool Growers, Agricultural Marketing Service of the USDA, and Wyoming and Colorado Wool Marketing Associations.

NWGA President Harold Josendal acted as chairman of the meeting. Most of the morning session was spent in discussions of marketing problems especially with regard to the present low prices for live lambs.

Following this discussion the group voted to set up two overall committees, one on lamb and one on wool, with each committee divided into subcommittees on production and marketing. Chairman Josendal appointed the following to serve on these committees:

LAMB: Paul Etchepare, National Lamb Feeders Association, chairman; Louis A. Rozzoni, American Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. S. Kent Christensen, National Association of Food Chains; P. O. Wilson, National Live

Stock Producers Association; A. Z. Baker, American Stock Yards Association; and James Patton, National Farmers Union.

Wool: Walter Pfluger, American Sheep Producers Council, chairman; Roy A. Ward, Pacific Wool Growers; John C. Fallon, Boston Wool Trade Association; and Roy Battles, National Grange.

Motion was also adopted that each member farm organization represented at the meeting name two producers to

serve on each of the two committees.

These committees will be charged with studying the recommendations of the Laramie conference and formulating suggestions for improvements in the sheep industry.

Motion was also adopted that an invitation be accepted to return to Laramie for a Second Lamb and Wool Industry Conference in the summer of 1961; dates to be determined by the University of Wyoming and a steering committee.



Pictured above is part of the group meeting in Denver, Colorado, October 20, 1960, for the purpose of implementing recommendations made at the First National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference held in Laramie, Wyoming, August 8-9. They are, left to right, John C. Fallon, Boston Wool Trade, Salt Lake City; Al Willis, Wyoming Wool Marketing Association, Cheyenne; L. W. Van Meir, Agricultural Marketing Service, Denver; Alexander Johnston, University of Wyoming, Laramie; P. O. Wilson, National Live Stock Producers Association, Chicago; George Bickel, Rocky Mountain Farmers Union, Denver; Morris R. Kershner, National Grange, Wheatland, Wyoming; Harold Josendal, NWGA president, Casper; D. A. Price, American Veterinary Medical Association, Chicago; Walter Crew, American Stock Yards Association, Denver; S. Kent Christensen, National Association of Food Chains, Washington, D. C.; C. B. Jennings, American Stock Yards Association, Denver; Paul Zillman, American Meat Institute, Chicago; Ingvard Svarre, Association of Livestock Auction Markets, Sidney, Montana; Newton Bowman, Colorado Cooperative Wool Marketing Association, Denver; R. H. Dastrup, Livestock Conservation, Chicago; Paul Etchepare, National Lamb Feeders Association, Denver; Louis A. Rozzoni, American Farm Bureau Federation, Berkeley, California; and Herman Aaberg, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago. Present at the meeting but not available at the time this photograph was taken were R. A. Ward, Pacific Wool Growers, Portland; Walter L. Pfluger, Eden, Texas, and Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah, representing American Sheep Producers Council; and Edwin E. Marsh, NWGA executive secretary. (NWG photo)

this month's QUIZ



DO YOU SEE ANY ADVANTAGE TO WOOL GROWERS IN BALING INSTEAD OF BAGGING THEIR WOOL? IF SO, DO YOU THINK THERE IS ANY POSSIBILITY OF SEVERAL GROWERS IN YOUR AREA GETTING TOGETHER TO PURCHASE A PORTABLE BALING PRESS?

THE sheep industry has to cut costs everywhere it can in order to exist, and if baling wool will save money, then I'm all for it.

I believe it would be rather hard to get enough sheepmen together to buy a press because the sheep business has gone into smaller bands in our area. There are very few bands of 1,000 or more and most of us have from 200 to 500 sheep. Therefore, it would be hard to organize enough sheepmen to afford a press.

In my opinion it would be more economical if the shearers or the wool dealers would own the press and operate it at a custom fee for the growers.

—Robert Baumeister
Watauga, South Dakota

I do not think there would be any advantage to baling wool in our locality because we have mainly small farm flocks. I believe it would cost more than a cent a pound to purchase and operate a baling press. Also, a thousand-pound bale would be hard to handle.

—Marvin Norris
Goldendale, Washington

I am not familiar with a wool baler and wouldn't want to make a commitment that I would be sorry for, but I think at the present time and under present conditions the wool bags are good enough. Most of us here in the valley are small operators and, I am sure it would take a long time to pay for a baler. Most of the time the shearers split up and shear for two or three of us at the same time. What would we do then?

—Harry Harmon
Lavina, Montana

Due to small clips in this area I do not think baling would be practical.

—Lloyd Herring
Herring & Stallings
Ballinger, Texas

I do not see any advantage to baling wool. However, if the wool could be graded before baling at a central point, it might have some advantage. Otherwise, the mills would base payment on a lower grade of wool, and there would not be any advantage to keeping wool clean of trash.

—A. V. Nixon
Prosser, Washington

THERE isn't enough wool shipped from this immediate area to make a portable baling press feasible. We have mainly small farm flocks and bagging would appear to be better for this situation.

—Dodge Brothers
Fallon, Nevada

WITHOUT more thought on baling or bagging wool, I would say that wool should be graded before it is baled. The idea is too new for growers in this area to get together on the purchase of a portable baling press.

What we need is a wool grading warehouse in or near Idaho Falls. Then our wool could be baled and shipped in any direction as that particular grade is needed for different products.

—Charles Clark
Idaho Falls, Idaho

I have not asked the opinion of any of the other ranchers in the area, but I feel that if there is anything that we could do to increase our income, we would be in favor of making the change in operation—baling instead of the conventional sacking operation.

—G. W. Hiatt
Cloverdale, California

IT could be an advantage by saving the penny a pound in the grease and space in shipping, but for the small shipper like myself the wool would probably get dirtier getting it to the press than in the bag. As for the possibility of several growers getting a press, I just couldn't say.

—Hal J. Yeager
Clark, Colorado

I do not see any advantage to baling wool instead of bagging it. Any price saving in freight rate would be lost in quality.

Wool growers in our area are made up of farm flock operators. Their sheep numbers range from 50 to 175, with the larger operators ranging in numbers up to 500 to 600. In the main, our area has a majority of smaller operators. Their wool sacks number 350 pounds to 1,400 pounds or from 1½ to 5 sacks. Some sell their wool to the Pacific Wool Growers as we do, and some sell to country buyers.

(Continued on page 25)



WOOL market report - Oct.

Market Dull; Some Quarterblood Activity Reported

October 24, 1960

CERTAINLY, nothing very dramatic can be said for the wool market during October. Activity remained at a rather dull level until mid-October when a million pounds of quarterblood top was sold in Boston. The purchases were made by knitters at a time when yarn and sweater sales were slow. This sudden demand, however, was due to low top inventories and the possibility of a quarterblood top shortage.

According to some opinions, spinners withheld purchasing as long as possible hoping for a decline in top prices and now have depleted their inventories and are forced to buy to cover current production.

The possibility of a quarterblood top shortage results from low stocks, believed by some to be not more than half a million pounds, clean basis, until the new clip becomes available in early spring. Weavers did not participate in this business but topmakers are convinced that this portion of the trade will soon be looking for quarterblood top.

Boston sources are now estimating there is around 30 to 35 million pounds of greasy domestic wool still available. Sources in the West, however, feel this figure is too low. One estimate of unsold wool in the West alone is running around 23 million pounds. This is for the area from Cheyenne to the West Coast, not including Texas and New Mexico.

In a recent analysis of the United States wool market, Ruth Jackendoff, director of economics and statistics for the Wool Bureau, states: "In view of the hesitation in overall business activity, the textile industry should not be entirely surprised at the gradual decline in new textile orders which developed during recent months. It had looked for a somewhat longer period of recovery from the 1957-58 recession, following an industry resolution to avoid production for inventory. The belief is frequently expressed that the textile industry is better prepared now than ever before to cope with a recession in textile demand because there are fewer firms, more efficient plants and equipment and a more scientific approach to inventory control. But retailers are also exercising tighter inventory control and this is probably contributing to the current decline in textile activity. By the same token, the duration of the textile

decline should be much briefer than in the past.

"Available statistics of consumer clothing demands prior to the fall season suggest that sporadic retail ordering of spring, 1961 merchandise during recent weeks is influenced more by uncertainty about the business outlook than by retail sales. Consumer expenditures for non-durable goods and services held up fairly well during the first half year against a decline in demand for durable goods of all kinds. Consumer clothing expenditures for seven months of 1960 were actually 4 per cent ahead of the corresponding year-ago rates—7 per cent ahead for men's and boys' clothing and 2 per cent ahead for women's and children's clothing.

In summation, it would seem that practically all trade observers are convinced that the wool price outlook will be for firmness rather than weakness in the weeks to come. Most sources are agreed that about the only way wool prices can go is up.

Country Sales and Contracting

NEW MEXICO - TEXAS

Activity in the Southwest which was evident the latter part of September and first week of October quieted down considerably as the month progressed. About 1.65 million pounds of fine wool sold in Roswell and Artesia at an average price of about \$1.10 a clean pound, delivered.

Scoured Texas wool was selling at about 88 to 90 cents a pound, delivered, with greasy prices averaging 38 cents. The trade estimates that not more than six million pounds of 12-months wool remains unsold in Texas, with some estimates running as low as five million.

(Continued on page 17)

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21, 1960

	Clean Basis Prices		Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (3)						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)									
Fine:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.10—1.15	56	\$.49—	.51	.59	\$.45—	.47	64 \$.40—	.41
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.05—1.10	55	.47—	.50	.60	.42—	.44	65 .37—	.39
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing	1.00—1.05	56	.44—	.46	.61	.39—	.41	66 .34—	.36
One-half Blood:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.05—1.10	51	.52—	.54	.54	.48—	.51	57 .45—	.47
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.00—1.05	52	.48—	.50	.55	.45—	.47	58 .42—	.44
Three-eighths Blood:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.03—1.08	48	.54—	.56	.51	.51—	.53	54 .47—	.50
*Ave. French Combing.....	.98—1.03	49	.50—	.53	.52	.47—	.49	55 .44—	.46
One-quarter Blood:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.00—1.05	46	.55—	.58	.48	.52—	.55	50 .50—	.53
*Ave. Fr. Combing.....	.95—1.00	47	.50—	.53	.49	.48—	.51	51 .47—	.50
*Low-quarter Blood:	.98—1.03	41	.58—	.61	.43	.56—	.59	45 .54—	.57
*Common & Braid	.95—1.00	40	.57—	.60	.42	.55—	.58	44 .53—	.56

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.05—1.10	57	.45—	.47	.59	.43—	.45	61 .41—	.43
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.00—1.05	59	.41—	.43	.61	.39—	.41	63 .37—	.39

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.10—1.15	54	.51—	.53	.58	.46—	.48	62 .42—	.44
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.07—1.12	55	.48—	.50	.59	.44—	.46	63 .40—	.41
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing	1.00—1.05	57	.43—	.45	.61	.39—	.41	65 .35—	.37
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.04—1.08	55	.47—	.49	.58	.44—	.45	61 .41—	.42
*Fall (%" and over).....	.95—1.00	56	.42—	.44	.59	.39—	.41	62 .36—	.38

(1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the Intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.

(2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.

(3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.
*Estimated price. No sale reported.

LARKSPUR

Last Of A Series Of Articles On How To Reduce Livestock Poisoning

LARKSPUR probably causes more cattle losses in the western range states than any other poisonous plant. Losses in sheep or horses rarely occur.

These plants are commonly called tall larkspurs or low larkspurs, depending on their size and growth habits. Although all larkspur is poisonous, some species seldom, if ever, cause cattle losses. Three of the most poisonous species are *Delphinium barbeyi*, tall larkspur, *D. nelsonii* and *D. tricorne*, low larkspurs.

Tall larkspurs reach their poisonous peak during early summer, but may continue to be dangerous until after maturity in the fall. Low larkspurs are poisonous throughout the life of the plant.

Cattle usually feed on larkspur because good forage is scarce. Losses are apt to be heavy if animals are allowed on larkspur ranges before good forage has made sufficient growth.

All plant parts, especially the leaves, are poisonous. The toxic substance is an alkaloid.

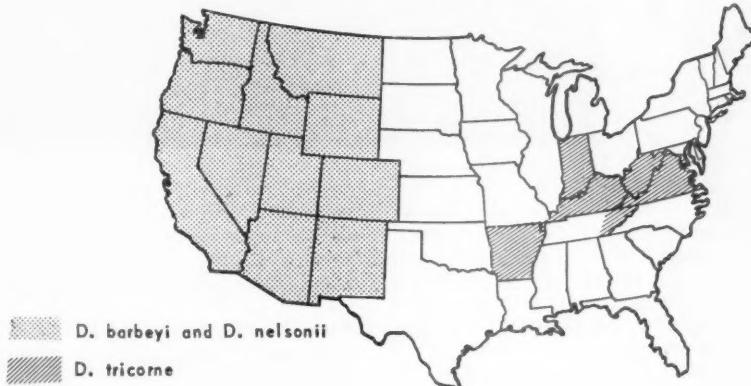
Where and When It Grows

Tall larkspurs grow on the higher ranges at elevations of 7,000 to 11,000 feet; they are common in moist areas on



Tall larkspur grow up to five feet tall and look like the garden flower delphinium. The flowers are blue, and the leaves are broad and divided into segments. Low larkspurs grow up to two feet tall. Like tall larkspurs, the flowers are blue, but the leaves are divided into finer, narrower segments. The plant is a perennial and belongs to the crowfoot family.

DISTRIBUTION OF LARKSPUR



mountain ranges, under aspen, and along streams. Low larkspurs are found on open hillsides and in parks at elevations of 8,000 feet and below; they are common on foothills and sagebrush ranges.

Tall larkspurs usually start growth in May or June, depending on elevation. Low larkspurs start growth in early spring, and usually mature by June or early July. When they mature, leaves dry up.

How It Affects Livestock

An animal may be poisoned if it eats a relatively small amount of larkspur in a short period. One-half pound of the more toxic species per 100 pounds of animal weight may cause poisoning.

The following are symptoms of larkspur poisoning:

1. Staggering
2. Falling
3. Nausea
4. Excessive salivation
5. Frequent swallowing
6. Quivering of muscles
7. Retardation of heart action
8. Paralysis of respiratory centers

How to Reduce Livestock Losses

Livestock losses can be reduced by keeping cattle off larkspur ranges until forage is available. In dangerous areas, animals should be fenced out of dense patches.

There is no simple effective treatment for larkspur poisoning. Placing an affected animal on a slope with its head uphill may prevent bloat.

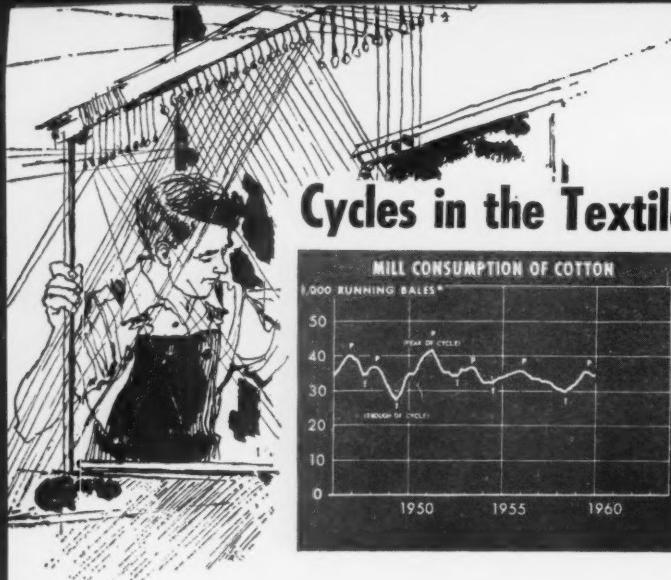
Eradication of larkspur in large areas is not practicable. Larkspur can be controlled in small areas by grubbing or by treating the plants with a herbicide, such as 2,4,5-T. To prevent further growth, the crown as well as the tops must be removed or treated. Followup treatments are necessary each year until the plants are destroyed.

Where to Obtain More Information

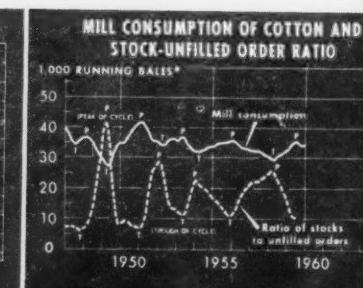
You can obtain more detailed information on larkspur poisoning by getting in touch with your county agricultural agent or by writing to your state agricultural experiment station or to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Consult your local veterinarian if you have any questions regarding affected animals. Note: The accompanying map shows areas where most livestock poisoning has been reported. It is possible that larkspur grows in other areas.

Prepared by the Animal Disease and Parasite Research Division, Agricultural Research Service. Acknowledgment is made to the staff of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station.

This is the last of a series of articles on poisonous plants. The National Wool Grower has made arrangements with the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to supply a series of articles on internal parasites which affect sheep. Watch for the first article in the series in our December issue.



Cycles in the Textile Industry



By: FRANK LOWENSTEIN

Head, Cotton and Other Fiber Section
Agricultural Marketing Service
USDA, Washington, D. C.

ECONOMIC cycles have fascinated economists and others analyzing the textile industry for many years. Some people have held that the textile industry moves in regular two-year cycles—that, starting from a low point, textile mill activity increases for one year to a peak, then declines for one year to the next trough.

Proof that textile activity actually goes through regular cycles—if it does—would be a boon to the industry. Such cycles would be a valuable aid in planning for the future.

Because of its importance, Agricultural Marketing Service recently put the matter of cycles in the textile industry under close statistical scrutiny.

Answers Sought

Answers were sought for the questions. Are there really cycles in the textile industry? If so, how long do they run and how great are the swings up and down? Are the cycles sufficiently regular to be useful in predicting future levels of activity?

Pinning down a cycle is no simple matter. One of the chief complications is that textile activity shows several different kinds of movement. For example, activity tends to increase or decrease according to the season of the year. Also, irregular movements result from special circumstances which may or may not be repeated in the future.

Fluctuations in activity due to seasonal variations or to irregular movements must be taken out before we can determine whether or not the textile industry follows regular cycles.

Figure 1 illustrates the result of this analysis for the cotton textile industry. The line represents the average daily rates of mill consumption of cotton per month after the effects of seasonal variation and irregular movements have been removed.

From 1946 through 1959, mill consumption of cotton went through five cycles. The length of the cycles varied greatly. One lasted 17 months; another, 26 months. The other three ranged from 33 to 41 months. Furthermore, the amount of increase and decrease was irregular from cycle to cycle.

Study of the prewar period gave about the same results. Three of the cycles from 1927 to 1933 were approximately two years in length. These were followed by a 45-month cycle, then by one of 32 months.

Activity Swings Up and Down

We can conclude that cotton mill activity tends to swing up and down in cyclical fashion. But there is no evidence that a two-year cycle, or a cycle of any other length, is typical of the industry. The cycles are too irregular

in the time covered and in the degree of swing to be of much value in forecasting future developments.

Similar Conclusions on Wool

Similar conclusions resulted from study of activity in the apparel wool industry. Figure 2 shows that the cycles in mill consumption of apparel wool ranged from 20 to 48 months. As for cotton, the ups and downs show little similarity from cycle to cycle. Figure 2 also shows that while cyclical variation is evident, the trend in mill consumption of apparel wool has been steadily downward throughout the postwar period.

While we cannot rely on cycles as a guide to the future, other statistical tools are being developed that are much more promising.

One of these is the ratio of stocks to unfilled orders of broadwoven goods at cotton mills. When stocks are low in relation to unfilled orders, mill activity is likely to increase a few months later. On the other hand, when stocks are high in relation to orders, a decline in mill consumption is likely. This relationship is illustrated in Figure 3.

Ratios of this kind are not available for most other types of fibers. However, preliminary studies indicate that such ratios may prove equally useful for wool and rayon.

Bob Naylor Blasts Forest Service Policy

ON September 27 in an address before the Nampa Rotary Club, Robert M. Naylor, Emmett, Idaho, sheepman, charged that the Forest Service is attempting to run the \$100,000,000 range livestock industry out of the Snake River Valley.

Mr. Naylor pointed out that pasture land for sheep and cattle use has been cut from 3,400 sheep on 20,000 acres of land in 1920 to 1,200 at the present time. And the so-called "16 to 1 allotment" now under study, he stated, would cut the number of animals per range to 250.

He charged: "There is no recourse for the cattle and sheep industries to get their cases before federal district courts. The forest ranger tells the sheepman or cattleman how many sheep or cattle he can pasture. Then, if you want to fight and have about \$20,000 to do it with you go from one office to another until you arrive at the court of final appeal, the Secretary of Agriculture, and you are no better off then than when you started."

The only legal hope for the stockmen, Mr. Naylor pointed out, is the bill which would allow their cases to be tried before federal courts in the districts where they reside.

Mr. Naylor also stated that he did not believe the Forest Service was performing adequately in the control of forest fires or in reseeding operations.

Wool Market . . .

(Continued from page 14)

OREGON

A few lots of lamb's wool sold during the first part of the month at 32 to 36 cents.

WESTERN SOUTH DAKOTA

Although there have been no recent wool transactions, we understand practically all the wool has left grower's hands. A very large volume is still in storage, however.

In the fleece wool sections, the only wool left in producers' hands is lamb's wool shorn from range feeding lambs arriving during the past month. There is almost a complete lack of demand for this type of wool except at drastically low prices.



ADVERTISING is no mystery, but there is plenty of thought, mixed with blood, sweat and tears—and money—before an ad reaches the newspaper or magazine. Here is how a typical lamb ad is born and the approximate cost.

The American Lamb Council's advertising agency, Potts-Woodbury of Kansas City, Missouri, submits ideas on lamb ads with rough drawings of how the ad will look to the council's advertising director and the ASPC staff. After preliminary approval, and undoubtedly a few changes, the ad will be put in finished form, including the art illustrations of the lamb dishes to be featured, and the copy set in type.

From the finished art work and type the ad is "shot" or photographed in color and the four basic colors are separated and etched onto metal plates, each keyed to place the proper color in the proper place as all four colors are later run in succession to produce the proper shades and hues required in the lamb dishes.

Each newspaper running the ad, and there are about 35 such metropolitan newspapers in the council's 25 promotion cities, is supplied with mats of the color plates. Mats are made to reduce the cost of making and sending metal plates to every newspaper.

What does a typical ad cost in the council's lamb advertising program? One full color, full page ad will cost approximately \$3,500 in a large metropolitan city newspaper. That cost is for the space alone. Added to that is the cost of production of about \$4,000, but if this cost is pro-rated over the entire ad use of some 35 newspapers there would be an average production cost per paper of about \$115.

"CONGRATULATIONS on new ideas," states a letter received by the ALC from a representative of one of the nation's largest restaurant trade magazines. The letter goes on to say, "Wanted to extend my congratulations on your new recipe style ad. I am sure you are going to get 100 per cent plus response on that recipe card among the 60,000 restaurants, and that you are going to get a lot of action from it."

The recipe card referred to in the letter is an American Lamb Council ad

cut to the exact size and shape of a commercial recipe card. The ads are perforated so that they may be detached from the magazines in which they are running, and be placed in the chef's recipe file.

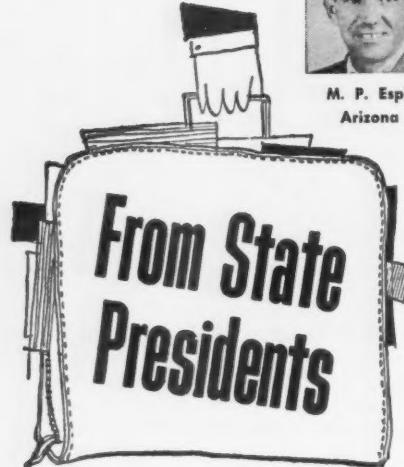
Six of the recipe-ads are included in this year's program. They include recipes for: broiled lamb chops, Roast Royale (boned and rolled shoulder), lamb stew, lamb bandstand sandwich, roast leg of lamb and luncheon lamb kebab. In each of the ads the ALC offers full-color table tents, menu clipons and technical bulletins containing quantity recipes and serving suggestions. The ads are running concurrently in top restaurant magazines. In addition, over 10,000 sets have been sent to lamb field merchandisers and purveyors for distribution.

A special 5 x 18 inch full banner has been produced as part of the lamb bandstand sandwich promotion, for use in chain cafeterias. The sandwich will be strongly promoted among large chain restaurants.

A study of the results of the use of frozen ground lamb in the school lunch program which was conducted in school systems in 10 states last fall and winter was recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The survey shows that 63 per cent of the time lamb was served it received good acceptance by school children. It received fair acceptance 22 per cent of the time.

When teachers and lunch room managers were enthusiastic about lamb, participation by children and levels of acceptability were high. The converse was equally true.

Altogether 671 schools participated in the ground lamb program in seven states. The lamb used in the program was shipped in 20,000-pound carload lots to participating states. It was prepared according to recipes developed by the USDA and ASPC. No restriction was made as to frequency or relative order in which the recipes were to be used except that, to the extent possible, lamb was served once each week for a period of four weeks in each school system. Most frequently served items were lamb loaf, lamb patties and lambburgers.



Sportsmen and Ranchers Reach Agreement

LAST year a group was organized to study the hunting and fishing problems in New Mexico. This group consisted of members from the New Mexico Wool Growers, Cattle Growers, Farm Bureau and the Wildlife and Conservation Association, also the New Mexico Game and Fish Department.

On September 17, this group had its most recent meeting and to my notion it was one of the most productive of any meeting that we have had up to date. An agreement was reached that I believe will open to hunting and fishing more privately owned farm and ranch land and also state leased land than ever before.

Under the agreement the Wildlife and Conservation Association will furnish to the land owners, posters that set out conditions which must be met by hunters and fishermen if they wish to hunt or fish on these particular lands. The hunter or fisherman will sign an agreement to the effect that he will abide by the conditions set forth on the poster.

The conditions are as follows:

1. Check in and sign agreement at headquarters.
2. Use only established roads; no driving across fields or pastures.
3. Camp only at designated sites.
4. Abide by all special instructions of land owner.
5. Take all cans and camp trash home to your own garbage cans.
6. No shooting near or toward livestock, buildings or watering places.

7. Close all gates that are found closed.
8. Put out your camp fires and smoke.
9. Report vandalism, litterbug and fire violations to the land owner, state police, sheriff or conservation officer.

Penalty Is Provided by Law for Violation of Above

There are many lambs unsold in New Mexico at this writing, the federal quarantine recently imposed on New Mexico has all but stopped lamb buying for the present. There is hope that the quarantine will be lifted at an early date. Drs. Hourigan and Miller of the Bureau of Animal Disease Eradication in Washington came to Albuquerque last week and met with members of the New Mexico Wool Growers. After quite a discussion, it was decided that if the New Mexico Sanitary Board could show that they had inspected all the sheep in New Mexico since January 1, 1960, it was possible that the quarantine would be lifted. The state was covered county by county, and each county that could show a thorough inspection was recommended to the Bureau of Disease Eradication for certification as scabies free. At this writing there are 11 counties that have already been recommended for a clean bill of health. We would like to thank everyone who interceded in this serious situation. Especially would we like to thank the National Wool Growers Association for the effort they made; also the New Mexico Sanitary Board, which worked diligently on this problem.

—W. E. (Hi) Overton, President
New Mexico Wool Growers, Inc.



M. P. Espil
Arizona



Joe Mendiburu
California



Marshall Hughes
Colorado



Wilbur F. Wilson
Idaho



Don Tavenner
Montana



Stanley C. Ellison
Nevada



W. E. Overton
New Mexico



Ken Johnson
Oregon



Martin Tenant
South Dakota



Lucius M. Stephens
Texas



Welby Agard
Utah



Parm Dickson
Washington



J. Norman Stratton
Wyoming

Convention Support Is Vital

IN looking over the sheepmen's calendar for November, I note there are several state wool grower conventions scheduled for this month. The Washington state convention will be held November 13-15 at the Chinook Hotel in Yakima.

I would like to take this opportunity to impress on all the sheep people, not only of this state but nationally, the importance of attending their conventions and taking an active part in these meetings.

With marketing conditions as they are and wool at a standstill pricewise, we are all inclined to feel we can't afford the time or expense to attend our conventions. As I see it, we have a rough battle ahead and the only way to win is through united and cooperative efforts.

See you at the convention!

—Parm Dickson, President
Washington Wool Growers
Association

Dues Payments Urgently Needed in Oregon

OREGON wool growers, the time is at hand to be paying our quota to the National Wool Growers Association, so that they may carry on our battles for the survival of the lamb and wool industry.

Your officers, who work for free and pay their own expenses to fight your

battles, wonder how you can, each and every one, walk up to the A.S.C. office and collect your approximately \$2.00 per head incentive payment without helping us with about four cents.

Another 25,000 head of lambs are on their way to San Francisco from Australia. Your money was spent presenting your case before the Tariff Commission to get some relief. They were deaf, but it still took the cash!

Now, do you expect to still get your handout without putting forth some effort, or money, or both? The Wool Act comes up for renewal this coming year. Do you expect your officers to hitch-hike back to Washington, D. C., and elsewhere to fight your battles?

Our convention will be held in Portland on November 20-22 at the Imperial Hotel. Please come and pay your dues so we can continue.

—Kenneth Johnson, President
Oregon Wool Growers Association

Texas Growers Plan for Annual Convention

THE item uppermost in the minds of Texas growers at this time, is to get the National Wool Act extended, and a curb of some kind put on imported lamb and mutton, along with woolen fabrics. We will start laying the groundwork for the campaign at the annual meeting in San Angelo December 5-7. I hope all the state organizations will act similarly and get started early. It is going to be a big fight.

At this writing range conditions have been greatly improved by general rains, covering most of the ranching area of Texas, yet there are some dry spots.

Lambs are moving out, but the price is the lowest in many years—around 14 to 15 cents. Weights are average. Many ewe lambs are being purchased for "keepers."

Texas wools are sold down to five million pounds, and about eight million pounds of the fall mohair clip remains unsold. Wool prices are like all other state's prices, but mohair is in a slightly better position. Adult hair is worth 75 cents and kid averages \$1.25.

We have invited David Hamil, administrator of Rural Electrification in the United States to speak at our annual meeting and he has accepted. He is a rancher in Colorado and greatly interested in our problems. We will have other fine speakers and invite you to visit us at this meeting. This will be my last message as president of the Texas association as I surrender the gavel on December 7. Adios.

—Lucius M. Stephens, President
Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers
Association

November, 1960



Woolknit associates
1939-1961 22nd YEAR

DEDICATED TO PROMOTION OF WOOLKNIT FASHIONS OF AMERICA

Longest established wool promotion group... voluntarily organized by mill men and suppliers to promote and increase sale of all-American woolknit fashions. All funds of domestic origin.

OFFICERS for the year 1961 were elected at a recent board of directors meeting of Woolknit Associates. Morton Darman (The Top Company, Boston), formerly first vice president of the association, was elected president, succeeding John Caron (Caron Spinning Company, Rochelle, Illinois) who has been president for the past five years, the longest term ever held for presidency in the association.

Robert Goldworm (Goldworm Sports-wear, N. Y.) was elected vice president, and Ames Stevens, Jr. (Ames Textile Corporation, N. Y.) was re-elected secretary-treasurer, an office he has held for the past four years.

There has been an increase of 25 percent in the campaign budget for 1961. The funds are being matched by the American Wool Council, a division of the American Sheep Producers Council.

The Woolknit Associates segment will place its emphasis on promotion of women's knitted wool fashions to knitters, retailers and consumers; while the American Wool Council program will cover promotions on woolknit swimsuits, men's and children's knitted wools, and a color advisory service to the entire trade.

THE dramatic impact of the Couture Group's salute to the American Wool Council, appearing in a 22-page section of the September 15 issue of *Vogue*, has

sparked dynamic promotional tie-ins by 35 of the country's leading retail stores, in one of the most powerful tributes ever made to any segment of the fashion industry.

In a dual recognition of the creativity of American designers and natural American-made wool, the important section is introduced by a *Vogue* tribute headlined: "Clear as a split rail . . . the unmistakable look and feel of American design in wool."

The opening ad of the series, dominated by the word "Wool" in a giant bullseye with a handsome fashion grouping framed in a giant "O," is followed by a procession of pages illustrating brilliant fall fashions made exclusively in natural wool, loomed and knitted in America, by eighteen top American designers.

Designers featured are: Edward Abbott, Larry Aldrich, Harvey Berin, Branell, Frechtl, Jablow, Junior Sophisticates, Marquesa, Monte Sano & Pruzan, Originalas, Paul Parnes, Ben Reig, Maurice Rentner, Rudolf, Herbert Sondheim, Townley, Hannah Troy and Samuel Winston.

An additional ad will feature the wool coronation gown designed by Murray Hamburger for Miss Wool of America, who is touring the country making personal appearances at leading stores, displaying a \$15,000 American-made all-wool wardrobe created by top American designers.

Legislation . . . Our Only Hope for Import Relief

NOW that the election is over, we hope the returning incumbents and newly elected members of our national congressional delegation will carefully appraise problems confronting all segments of agriculture.

Our National Wool Act has been but a stop-gap piece of legislation, though the need and its objective is good. It has not been ample protection to cope with imports from countries with low living standards. Our present tariffs

and duties are not adequate to preserve a fair share of the domestic market for our products. In an endeavor to gain protection for our products, it would seem prudent that we join forces with other industries who find their domestic market captured by low-priced imports.

Possible relief under the escape clause of the Trade Agreement Act appears to be hopeless. Our endeavor for redress for injuries to our domestic sheep industry can only come through legislative action. This goal can only be reached if every wool grower will give it his fullest support.

—Wilbur F. Wilson, President
Idaho Wool Growers Association



LAMB market report—Oct.

Seasonal Influx of Marketings Exerts Downward Price Pressure

October 24, 1960

A seasonal influx in lamb marketings continues to exert a downward pressure on slaughter lamb prices. Although no sharp breaks were noted, with the exception of the first few days in the month October prices have remained generally steady. Only short-lived fluctuations were noted on heavy marketing days and as wholesale carcass prices changed.

Total weekly kill for the last four weeks shows that lamb and mutton slaughter is running from 12 to 14 per cent ahead of the same period last year. Sheep and lamb slaughter in the final three months of the year often is near the same level as that in the July to September quarter. If this proves to be the case this year, slaughter will be moderately larger this fall than last, thus causing the number of sheep and lambs on farms for the January 1, 1961 inventory to be down slightly from earlier estimates.

USDA reports show that sheep and lambs are in below average condition in all of the important western producing areas except parts of Texas where good summer feed has kept flocks in above average flesh; thus an above average number of lambs are going to market in feeder condition. The Denver terminal market reports that in recent weeks up to 70 per cent of the weekly lamb marketings have gone into feeder outlets.

Winter wheat pastures vary from much above last year in Oklahoma to a need for late rain to bring about germination in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Origin of sheep pastured in these important winter feeding states can be noted as follows:

(Per cent of total)						
Kan.	Oklahoma	Texas	Colo.	Nebr.	N. M.	
Home Raised...40	58	59	50	52	100	
Purchased ...29	36	30	18	38	0	
For Lessee...31	6	11	32	10	0	

According to USDA figures, producers in September received an average of \$16.70 per 100 pounds of lamb. This is \$1.90 below a year earlier.

A 50 cent to \$1 increase in wholesale carcass prices has generally given some strength to slaughter offerings mainly in the choice and prime grades.

Lamb imports for the first seven months of 1960 show an 80 per cent increase over the same period last year.

This same percentage increase was shown in the first six months.

In 1953 the United States exported 419,000 sheep and lamb skins. Four years later in 1957 exports amounted to 1½ million skins while nearly 2 million sheep and lamb skins were exported last year.

There is little indication that lamb prices will see a substantial increase in the near future; however, there seems to be little reason for any additional price reductions.

Country Sales and Contracting

CALIFORNIA

Early October: Around 12 loads of choice and prime 90- to 105-pound number one and fall shorn slaughter lambs moved at \$17 to \$17.50, while a load of choice and prime 115- to 120-pounders sold at \$16. Some nine loads of choice with small end of prime slaughter lambs weighing 100 to 105 pounds with number one fall shorn pelts sold at \$17.50, while 13 loads of mostly choice 108- to 115-pound slaughter lambs sold at \$17. Around 30 loads of mostly choice with

end of prime slaughter lambs with number one to full woolled pelts weighing 98 to 115 pounds sold at \$17 to \$17.50.

Mid October: A total of 15 loads of choice slaughter lambs with number one fall shorn pelts sold at \$17 to \$17.50 while four to five loads of good to mostly choice lambs with number one and two pelts sold at \$16 to \$16.75. Near 21 loads of mostly choice shorn 93- to 110-pound slaughter lambs sold at \$17 to \$17.50 while a load of choice and prime 98-pound woolled lambs moved at \$18.

COLORADO

Early October: On the western slope of Colorado 25,000 to 26,000 head of lambs changed hands, with choice and prime 88- to 101-pound range spring slaughter lambs bringing \$17.50 to \$18 and a few loads of choice 82- to 100-pound lambs, \$17.50 to \$18.25. Several loads of heavy feeders weighing 85 to 88 pounds sold at \$15. In northern Colorado a string of 2,900 choice and prime shorn spring slaughter lambs weighing 100 to 107 pounds sold at \$18. Several loads of choice and prime 87- to 95-pound range slaughter lambs delivered and weighed at packing plants brought \$17.75 to \$18.25.

Mid October: Sales were confirmed on around 35,000 head of Colorado lambs. Choice and prime 90- to 95-pound range slaughter lambs sold at \$18.50 to \$18.75 with a few choice 86- to 96-pound San Luis Valley lambs at \$17.25 and \$17.75 delivered to packing plants.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1960	1959
Week Ended.....	Oct. 15	Oct. 17
Inspected Sheep and Lamb Slaughter to Date....	10,028,163	9,373,423
Chicago Average Lamb Prices		
Prime	\$18.88	\$
Choice	18.32	20.75
Good	16.50	19.42
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds.....	41.90	45.80
Choice, 45-55 pounds.....	41.55	44.10

Lamb and Mutton Weekly Kill (Week ended)

(No. Head)

	Sept. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15
1960	295,000	310,000	315,000	320,000
1959	306,000	261,000	243,000	280,000

Federally Inspected Slaughter—September

(No. Head)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep & Lambs
1960	1,782,000	514,000	5,165,000	1,323,000
1959	1,539,000	415,000	5,767,000	1,177,000

Lamb and Mutton Imports—Pounds

	May	June	July	August
1960	4,652,036	3,795,780	4,227,704	2,597,967
1959	4,635,768	6,935,089	4,660,656	2,646,686

Several loads of good and choice 67- to 76-pound feeder lambs sold at \$16 to \$16.25 while a few straight choice 72- to 75-pound feeders sold at \$16.75 to \$17 in northern Colorado. Fourteen loads of choice and prime 100- to 120-pound shorn fed lambs moved at \$17.50 to \$17.85. A dozen loads of good and choice, mostly choice, 80- to 85-pound wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$16.50 to \$17.75 with a group of lots moving at \$18.00. Three loads of choice and prime 90- to 95-pound slaughter lambs moved at \$19 delivered to Denver.

Ten thousand good and choice 68- to 78-pound feeder lambs in western Colorado and southern Wyoming moved at \$15 to \$16, f.o.b. loading point.

Ewes: In early October around 2,000 short term 115- to 144-pound aged breeding ewes moved at \$2.75 to \$3.50 with two loads of solid-mouthed ewes going at \$5 to \$10 per head. In mid October around 10 loads of cull and utility 100- to 130-pound western Colorado and southern Wyoming ewes moved at \$2.50 to \$3.50.

IDAHO

Mid October: Around 13 loads of choice and prime 101- to 112-pound wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$16 to \$17 with seven loads of choice and prime 104- to 105-pound lambs with number one pelts moving at \$15.85 to \$16.25.

MONTANA

Early October: Around 15,000 good and choice 70- to 85-pound feeder lambs moved at \$15 to \$15.25. Near 12,000 to 13,000 good and choice 70- to 95-pound feeder lambs moved at \$14 to \$15 with 3,000 good to mostly choice 70- to 80-pounds selling at \$15.25.

Mid October: A string of 4,400 good and choice 70- to 85-pound feeder lambs sold at \$14 to \$15. A band of 1,950 good 80- to 90-pound feeder lambs sold at \$14 to \$14.50.

Ewes: In early October a string of 400 good 100-pound yearling ewes sold at \$16 while 1,000 two-year-old ewes moved at \$19.50. A string of 4,575 good and choice four- and five-year-old breeding ewes sold at \$7.50 to \$11 per head. A total of 1,933 medium and good short term ewes moved at \$2 to \$3.50. A string of 4,500 good and choice 65- to 75-pound ewe lambs sold at \$16 to \$16.25. In mid October a band of 2,700 good and choice mixed aged breeding ewes moved at \$5 to \$10 per head. In western Montana a band of 700 good and choice 88-pound ewe lambs sold at \$14.75 while a band of good and choice yearling breeding ewes moved at \$18.50 to \$19 per head. A band of good and choice two-year-old ewes sold at \$17 per head while 1,600 good and choice solid-mouthed breeding ewes moved at \$4 to \$9 per head.

NEW MEXICO

Early October: Seasonal trading in New Mexico is lagging somewhat behind. A total of 10,000 good and choice 70-pound feeder lambs were confirmed for an October delivery at \$14. In the Clovis area around 9,800 head were sold. The good and choice slaughter lambs from this consignment brought \$15.50 while the good and choice feeder lambs weighing 70 to 80 pounds sold at \$13 to \$14.

OREGON

Mid October: Around 1,500 head of choice and prime wooled slaughter lambs moved at \$17 to \$17.50 while 1,500 mostly choice lambs sold at \$15.50 to \$16.50 delivered. A string of 2,600 choice with a few prime 100- to 107-pound slaughter lambs with number one, two and three pelts sold at \$17 to \$17.50 delivered to Washington and California while a load of choice and prime 114-pound lambs moved at \$15.75 f.o.b. A band of 1,400 head of medium to choice 70- to 95-pound feeder lambs sold at \$12 to \$14.

TEXAS

Early October: A string of 8,000 feeder lambs moved into the Fort Stockton area; lambs weighed from 62 to 88 pounds and sold from 13 to 14 cents per pound.

Mid October: A string of 2,100 mixed lambs sold out of the Vancourt area at 14 cents; lambs weighed around 69 pounds. Two loads of 77-pound feeder lambs moved out of Sterling City at \$13.75 while a load of 68-pounders moved out of the Sonora area at 14 cents.

UTAH

Early October: The last eight loads of choice and prime 90- to 100-pound wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$17 to \$17.50. Around 30 loads of mostly choice to prime slaughter lambs sold at \$17.00 while two bands totaling 2,100 head moved at \$16.60 straight.

Mid October: A total of 31 loads of mostly choice and prime 95- to 103-pound wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$17 with four loads weighing 108 pounds and carrying number one pelts selling at \$16.25. Around 33 loads of mostly choice to prime 95- to 105-pound prime wooled slaughter lambs moved at \$17.00. Total figure includes a few loads of 108- to 115-pounders with number one pelts which sold at \$16.00.

Ewes: Some 600 head of aged 130-pound northern Utah breeding ewes moved at \$4 to \$5.50 per head.

WASHINGTON

Early October: A string of 1,200 head choice and prime 103-pound wooled

slaughter lambs were delivered off trucks in Portland for \$17.25. Around 744 choice and prime 98- to 104-pound shorn slaughter lambs sold at \$18 delivered to California. A string of 713 head choice and prime 100- to 102-pound shorn lambs sold at \$16.75 f.o.b. Near 800 choice and prime shorn slaughter lambs moved at \$16.50 to \$16.75 while 1,200 choice and prime 95- to 99-pound lambs sold at \$18 delivered to California.

Mid October: One load of choice wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$17 delivered. A string of 663 pool slaughter lambs weighing 100 pounds moved at \$15.

WYOMING

Early October: Around 10 to 12 thousand good and choice 64- to 75-pound feeder lambs sold at \$15.50 to \$16.

Mid October: Several strings of good and choice 68- to 78-pound whitefaced feeder lambs sold at \$15.25 to \$16. In northern Wyoming 1,600 good and choice around 65- to 75-pound feeder lambs sold at \$14.50 to \$15.50.

Ewes: In early October a band of 3,800 aged short-term 111- to 128-pound breeding ewes sold at \$2.90 to \$3.75. A band of 1,500 mostly choice yearling to three-year-old ewes moved at \$17 per head while a string of 800 good and choice four- to five-year-old ewes sold at \$8.50 to \$10 per head. A band of 600 good and choice yearling breeding ewes sold at \$18.

Meat Board Sets Up Advisory Committee

SEVERAL of the nation's leaders in the fields of agricultural relations, economics, education, administration and promotion have been named to an advisory committee to assist the directorate of the National Livestock and Meat Board in a long-range planning program.

Announcement of the formation of the advisory group was made by G. Pickett, chairman of the Meat Board, following a meeting of the board's program and policy study committee in Kansas City recently. The special study committee itself, made up of seven members of the board's directorate, was created as a result of action taken at the board's annual meeting in June.

Some of the areas of study which will be pursued include the organizational and financial structure of the board, the functions of the board and its relationship with other promotional agencies and with other agricultural and food groups in general.

Let's Talk About Our Auxiliary

"In necessary things, unity; in doubtful things, liberty; in all things, charity."

—Richard Baxter

Wyoming Auxiliary Now in its 24th Year

WONDERFUL Wyoming has been a member of the National Wool Growers Auxiliary since July 31, 1936,



with a membership of 20, and has grown steadily to a membership of 184 dues-paying members.

At the helm of the Wyoming Auxiliary

is Mrs. Vern Vivion. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Wyoming and is the busy mother of three daughters: Valri, 10; Kristin, 8; and Mary, 7 months. She has memberships in the Episcopal Church, American Association of University Women and P.E.O. Her hobbies are writing poetry and working at ceramics. Her husband runs an open range sheep operation under a family controlled corporation, the Leo Sheep Company, and has a partnership sheep and cattle operation in Colorado. Mr. Vivion is vice president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

"No, I am not joking, my address is Wolf, Wyoming," said Wyoming's newly appointed contest director, Mrs. Frank



B. Curtis. Active for a good many years in the Sheridan County "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest, she was chairman in 1957 and 1958. Mrs.

Curtis was born in St. Louis, Missouri, was graduated from Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, moved to Wyoming in 1935, and since 1940 she and her husband have engaged in the purebred sheep business. Her husband is currently president of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association.

Wyoming is proud of having three of its members as National Auxiliary officers: Mrs. O. T. Evans, president; Mrs. Rodney Port, secretary-treasurer and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Jr., corresponding secretary.

In its 24 years, the Wyoming Wool Growers Auxiliary has enjoyed the dis-

tinguished leadership of the following members who have served as state presidents: Mrs. Patrick J. Quealy, Kemmerer; Mrs. Howard Flitner, Greybull; Mrs. Reynold Seaverson, Rawlins; Mrs. Carl Hampton, Worland; Miss Beatrice Jack, Rock Springs and Mrs. Rodney Port, Sundance.

The Wyoming Auxiliary started the Make It Yourself With Wool contest the first year of its inception, with Mrs. Howard Flitner as president and Mrs. O. T. Evans, contest director. Since that time, Mrs. Norman Stratton, Mrs. Charles Stratton and Mrs. Carl Hampton have served as directors. Mrs. F. B. Espy of Rawlins has served many years as an efficient treasurer.

Mrs. Rhea Tillard, Jr. of Douglas, was lamb promotion chairman for 1959. Mrs. Stan Smith of Thermopolis is 1960 chairman and this spring served 900 lamb patties to school children. Both

Auction Aids Auxiliary



This Columbia ram was auctioned at the Wyoming Ram Sale, September 6-7 for the benefit of the Wyoming Auxiliary which received the proceeds of \$1,000. The ram was donated by Jack Markley (center), Laramie, and final buyer was Arnaud Auzquai, Clearmont. Also shown in the picture above are Mrs. Frank Curtis (left), Wyoming Auxiliary president, and National Auxiliary President Mrs. O. T. Evans.

chairmen have been outstanding in their projects in lamb promotion.

There are four active county auxiliaries in Wyoming, working under the state officers—in Casper, Buffalo, Rawlins and Rock Springs.

Wyoming

Rawlins ★

Sponsors Miss Wool

In 1959, the Wyoming Auxiliary sponsored the Miss Wool promotion. Earline West of Cheyenne, who was chosen for Miss Wool of Wyoming, appeared in five rodeo and fair parades. The 1960 choice, Miss Anita Simon, Cheyenne, was also sent to Miami, Florida, representing Wyoming in the Miss Universe contest.

The wool growers float in the central Wyoming fair parade has taken first place more than once. Likewise, in Rawlins, the float entered by the Auxiliary took first place honors.

With great flair and fanfare, Governor Joseph Hickey proclaimed Wool Week in Wyoming and the sewing contest was given its formal kickoff. The man on the street in our state is now aware of our wool promotion; he understands it and he looks forward to it. From each of our districts this year—from the tiniest hamlet to the larger communities—have come excellent newspaper coverage. Radio and TV coverage is on the upgrade. When the sewing finalists met in Casper for the state competition, the newspaper commentaries, radio and TV casts made it apparent that here was a thing worth beholding; here were the young women with *savoir faire*. Yes, Wyoming's Auxiliary is working hard at wool and lamb promotion and is reaping accountable results.

—Mrs. Rodney Rochelle
Historian

300 Attend Colorado Lamb Barbecue

OVER 300 hungry people attended the barbecue held September 18 at the Burt Rosenlund ranch 20 miles west of Meeker, Colorado. The barbecue is sponsored each year by the Rio Blanco County Wool Growers Association and Auxiliary, and is staged primarily to advertise lamb.

The barbecue on the beautiful picnic grounds at the Rosenlund ranch drew people from a number of distant places as well as local townspeople. The weather was perfect after two days of heavy rains.



The long serving table was packed with delicious food starting, of course, with barbecued lamb, carved and served by Nick Mahleres, Phil Jensen and Tom Williams. (See photograph above.)

Live music was provided by the Dorell Brothers of Rifle. A gate prize—a 100 per cent virgin wool blanket—given by the auxiliary, was awarded to one of the barbecue guests, Mrs. Dorothy Hurd of Rifle.

In charge of this year's successful lamb barbecue were Nick Theos, president and Burt Rosenlund, secretary, Rio Blanco Wool Growers Association; Mrs. Frances Rosenlund, president and Mrs. Aileen Theos, secretary of the auxiliary.

Idaho Auxiliary Activities

THE Idaho Wool Growers Auxiliary will long be remembered in the hearts of the 54 contestants in the Miss America contest held in Atlantic City early in September. Each of the candidates was presented with a blue wool sweater by the Miss Idaho entrant in the Miss America pageant.

The sweater presentation was a joint venture of the Idaho Wool Growers Auxiliary, the Boise Lions Club (sponsors of the Miss Idaho pageant) and the

Lamb and wool is on the move with the Auxiliary



Nevada's Prize-Winning Exhibit



Photographed above is the booth installed by the ladies of the Nevada Wool Growers Auxiliary under the direction of Emily Carricaburu at the Washoe County Fair held in Reno, Nevada, September 15-18. The booth was awarded a plaque for being the best institutional exhibit. The award was made by the Reno Chamber of Commerce from among 12 exhibitors in this class. This marks the eighth time the auxiliary has had a booth in the annual fair.

They also prepared and served to the public, hot lamb hors d'oeuvres. It is estimated that 40,000 people viewed the exhibit. Part of the material for the booth was supplied by the Pendleton Woolen Mills. Appearing in the picture are (left) Mrs. March Landa, and seated (right) Mrs. Paul Flanigan.

Jantzen Corporation, who made up a special order of the sweaters at a wholesale price. The 54 identical sweaters were of bachelor blue wool of a "Classic" cardigan design.

The Miss Idaho contestant to the Miss America pageant was Miss Marlene Ray Coleman of Pocatello. She was one of the ten finalists in the Miss America contest, receiving a thousand dollar scholarship.

THE Idaho Wool Growers Auxiliary believes in recognizing and stimulating the use of lamb among the fu-

ture homemakers of America as a means of fostering increased consumption of lamb. During the fall they presented four awards at different fairs in the state to girls who entered dishes built around lamb.

On September 14 Mrs. Roy M. Laird, Dubois, attended the Blackfoot fair and presented a \$25 check to Miss Zena Ann Hansen, Grace, Idaho, for preparing the best lamb dishes in the fair. She prepared shish-kebab, broiled lamb chops and lamb patties, which Mrs. Laird reports were "simply delicious."

Wool Production in Alaska

Editor's Note:

Currently there are approximately 15,000 sheep on three leases located on Umnak and Unalaska Islands of the Aleutian group. The estimated grazing capacity for the areas under lease is 35,000 sheep. There is very little over utilization of range land in Alaska.

The Alaskan sheep ranches, although relatively small, are among the last operations engaged primarily in wool produced by the three ranches. The average annual clip is

10.7 pounds per animal, the shrinkage varies from 32 per cent to around 45 per cent; usually grading quarter-blood to braid. As most of the wethers are retained for wool production, very little lamb and mutton is utilized for meat. In 1957 about 15,700 pounds of mutton and lamb were reported sold.

The pictures appearing on this page show some of the different phases of sheep production in our northern most state.



Band of Romney ewes and lambs located on Umnak Island of the Aleutian Island group. This ranch is owned and operated by Arthur Harris of the Harris Aleutian Livestock Company. The barn is so constructed to withstand high velocity surface winds up to 110 miles per hour.

A six-year-old Romney ewe on the Harris ranch. This animal has a record of 11 lambs.



Band of Romney ewes and lambs on Umnak Island of the Aleutian Island group near the Aleut Village of Nikolski. Approximately 5,000 Romney sheep are grazing year round on about 115,000 acres of range leased from the Bureau of Land Management.



A band of yearling Columbia wethers on the Umnak Company's lease. Approximately 6,000 Columbia sheep are owned and managed by the Umnak Company of Texas on the north end of Umnak Island.



Columbia ewes and lambs on the north end of Umnak Island. The sheep are owned by Umnak Company, a Texas corporation, and are grazed year-round on about 255,000 acres of range leased from the Bureau of Land Management.

Utah Stockmen Form Marketing Group

A group of 10 livestockmen from as many southwestern Utah counties, organized a Southern Utah Livestock Marketing Association on September 26. The group elected Vernon Johnson, Aurora, as president and also signed a contract with the Producer's Livestock Marketing Association of Salt Lake City and Los Angeles to serve as its marketing agent.

Sponsors of the new marketing group feel that the success of the movement depends on their ability to secure a strong membership in the areas in which they will operate. The organizing of the group has created high interest, and it is expected that hundreds of other stockmen will soon affiliate themselves with the group. Briefly, the organization will be authorized to market, handle and sell livestock products for its members as well as buying equipment and supplies, killing livestock, marketing, processing, packing and curing meat and by-products, and financing business operations.

Pacific Wool Show Highly Successful

A total of 361 fleeces were entered in the Pacific International Wool Show held at North Portland, Oregon, October 8-15. Fleeces were entered from Alaska, Montana, New Mexico, California, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The two Australian Corriedale fleeces displayed at the National Wool Show in Ogden last August were also shown at the Pacific International.

The grand champion of the show was a three-eighths fleece entered by George Erickson of Genesee, Idaho. The reserve champion of the open class was a fine wooled fleece entered by Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California.

In other open class judging Alton Thompson of Portland took the championship with his low quarterblood and braid entry. Mr. Erickson won the honors for his three-eighths and quarterblood fleece and the Mailliard Ranch took a first with their fine and halfblood exhibit.

Lamb Dish of the Month



DURING the Lamb-o-Rama in November try serving this plentiful meat in a variety of ways, seasoned with the new Bouquet Garni for Lamb. A flavorful blend of rosemary, tarragon, oregano and savory, this new taste treat was developed especially for lamb.

For Thanksgiving dinner, an inexpensive dish is a boned and rolled shoulder of lamb; this cut is easy on the carver, too, as it slices uniformly. Complete your menu with vegetables of the season, including fresh Louisiana yams.

Lamb Shoulder with Fruit (Makes eight servings)

1 5-pound boned shoulder of lamb, rolled and tied	1 medium-sized pineapple, peeled, cored and sliced
Salt and pepper	1 jar (16 ounces) spiced crab apples
Bouquet Garni for Lamb	

Sprinkle lamb with salt and pepper and Bouquet Garni. Place on rack in shallow roasting pan. Bake in slow oven (300°) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Drain off drippings. Arrange pineapple slices around lamb. Bake $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, or until meat thermometer registers 175 - 180° (depending upon desired degree of doneness.) Serve lamb garnished with pineapple slices and crab apples.

This Month's Quiz . . . (Continued from page 13)

It seems to me with the emphasis on quality, that before the local growers consider purchasing a portable baler the wool should first be graded and the tags, etc., removed. Since the Pacific Wool Growers is and has been in operation for many years the best pooling advantage can be obtained by shipping to them in bags and having the wool graded, baled and sold by them.

—Allan H. Horton
Monmouth, Oregon

I believe there would be an advantage to baling wool if it would save one cent per pound.

There might be a possibility of some growers getting together to purchase a portable baling press, but I am afraid it will be a little slow to catch on in this area.

—Dale Herring
Talpa, Texas

Spirited Bidding Sparks

Craig Ram Sale



Top selling pen at the Craig Ram Sale, October 10, was consigned by Angel Caras, Spanish Fork, Utah. The five Suffolks were purchased by Andrew Maneotis, Craig, for \$190 each. Pictured above are, left to right, Ernest Caras, Chris, Mary, Andrew and Tommy Maneotis and Angel Caras.

SPIRITED bidding from a large number of buyers sparked the 18th Annual Craig Ram Sale held October 10, 1960. Howard Brown, Woodland, California, auctioned a total of 604 rams at an average price of \$88.99 per head. The Craig, Colorado Ram Sale is under the management of the Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Association.

The top stud of the sale was a Hampshire ram consigned by Colorado State University, Fort Collins, purchased by Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah, for \$375. Second high selling stud was a Suffolk consigned by Myrthen Moon, Tabiona, Utah, which brought \$330 from R. L. Flanders and W. E. Signs, Hayden, Colorado.

Top pen honors went to the Suffolk breed. A pen of five Suffolk yearling rams consigned by Angel Caras, Spanish Fork, Utah, were purchased by Andrew Maneotis of Craig, Colorado, for \$190 each. Morris Powell of Craig sold the second high pen to Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, Colorado, for \$160 per head. An average price of \$100.92 was received on 267 quality Suffolk rams.

A total of 89 Suffolk-Hampshire rams sold at an average price of \$93.93. Top selling honors went to Covey and Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming, who received \$155 per head for their pen of five from John Peroulis, Craig.

In the Hampshire breed, 54 rams sold at an average price of \$103.13 for the top average of the sale. Ward Smith of

Fort Collins sold the high selling pen at \$120 to John Poupolas, Craig.

The top pen of five Columbias was consigned by A. C. Kaiser, Monte Vista, Colorado. Rich Winder of Craig paid \$125 per head for the rams. A total of 157 Columbias sold at an average price of \$71.66.

In the Rambouillet division 37 head sold at an average price of \$43.92. Top selling pen honors were divided between three consignors: Colorado State University, Fort Collins; Raleigh Williams, Spanish Fork, Utah, and George L. Beal and Sons, Ephraim, Utah. Each received \$50 a head on a pen of five rams.

Selection Principles . . .

(Continued from page 9)

If good judgment is used and the number of traits considered are kept at a minimum this method is very workable. An example of its use follows with a comparison of the selection intensities that could be attained in each trait.

Suppose we consider weaning weight, neck folds, face covering, and staple length in the selection of ram lambs. If we wish to save 10 per cent of those available we would have to consider about 32 per cent of the best for each trait if we considered two traits, 46 per cent of the best of three traits, and 56 per cent of the best for four traits. The selection differentials we could attain are about as follows for each trait when they are considered singly, or two, three, or four at a time. This applies when the standard deviations of the traits are as listed and when the traits are independent. This last assumption may not be valid, but for purposes of illustration we will assume it is, at any rate it is probably not greatly in error.



1960

SHEEPME'S CALENDAR

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION EVENTS

January 22-25, 1961: National Wool Growers' Convention, Denver, Colorado.
August 16-17, 1961: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.

CONVENTIONS AND MEETINGS

November 4-5: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
November 10-12: Wyoming Wool Growers Convention, Rawlins, Wyoming.
November 13-15: Idaho Wool Growers Convention, Pocatello, Idaho.
November 13-15: Washington Wool Growers Convention, Yakima, Washington.
November 20-22: Oregon Wool Growers Convention, Portland, Oregon.
December 5-7: Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Convention, San Angelo, Texas.
December 7-9: Montana Wool Growers Convention, Great Falls, Montana.
January 6-7, 1961: Nevada Wool Growers' Annual Meeting, Ely, Nevada.
January 22-25, 1961: National Wool Growers' Convention, Denver, Colorado.
January 25-28, 1961: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SHOWS

November 4-9: Golden Spike National Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.
November 25-December 3: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.
January 13-21, 1961: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.
February 10-19, 1961: San Antonio Stock Show and Rodeo, San Antonio, Texas.



If it is impossible to wait until records on all traits are available before doing some selection, one should leave room for subsequent selection. Care must be taken to insure that selection later in the life of the animal does not undo some of that done earlier.

These comments and illustrations of selection problems are but a few of those facing the breeder. It is hoped that they will stimulate thought and some concern among those who are breeders of livestock in general. Consideration in selection of only the most important traits will do much to increase selection intensity for each trait. We should recall that man can only do two things to change or control the heredity of his domestic animals, namely, decide which will be allowed to reproduce (selection) and decide which animals will mate together (mating system). We have considered only a few facets of the selection problem.

Approximate Selection Differential Per Trait When N Traits Are Considered.

Trait	Standard Deviation	1	2	3	4
Weaning Weight, Lbs.	10	18	11	9	7
Staple Length, Cm.	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5
Face Covering Score	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.45	0.35
Neck Fold Score	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.36	0.28

(Continued from page 11)

Despite its interesting and varied economy, Denver still stops sometimes to wonder just why it is. It's true that the influence of Cherry Creek and the South Platte River (neither big enough to float a boat) was a logical place to start a mining camp following the discovery of gold.

But there wasn't much else to Denver and, after the first transcontinental railroads bypassed the city to north and south, its city fathers felt they were lucky to get a spur line connecting with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne.

By the time, silver had been found at Georgetown, Horace Greeley had sent Nathan Meeker west to found the Union Colony at Greeley, the University of Denver's predecessor had been started, and Denver had been named territorial capital. In 1876, Colorado achieved statehood and the Leadville silver boom started. In the late '70's, after the Ute Indians gave up the ghost following their last abortive uprising at Meeker, western Colorado, with all its precious metals and other resources, was opened up to white development.

Denver, as the capital, became the nerve center for this vast developmental energy in all parts of the state. By the end of the century, Denver was the trading, financial, and transportation hub of the Rockies.

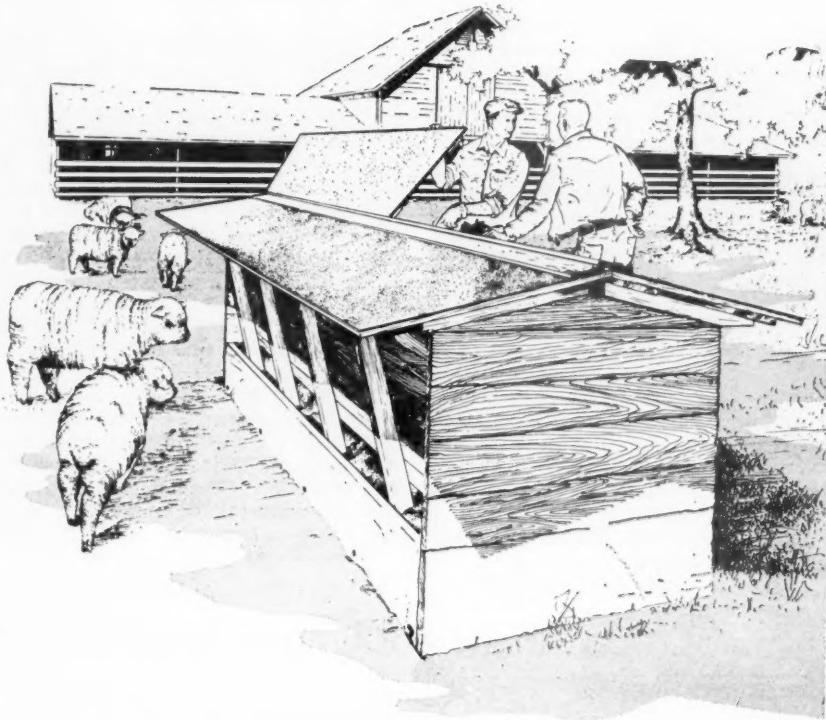
An infant, she grew old, conservative, complacent, and relatively prosperous and stayed that way until the servicemen discovered her and the Rockies and the Colorado climate during World War II. The war popularized air travel, resulted in better surface transportation, and the servicemen came back to live, bringing with them the beginnings of the great travel boom which had quadrupled the city's vacation business since 1946, and setting the stage for the economic and industrial expansion of the last decade.

Great growth has brought great problems. Exploding population has been costly—but Denver people usually have come up with the answers.

Since World War II, for example, they have approved, by almost unanimous votes, school bond issues totaling 80 million dollars. The result is one of the finest public education plants in the country. It is, perhaps, this same school system which provides much of the impetus for Denver's headlong pursuit of culture.

More than 15,000 adults attend the city's Emily Griffith Opportunity School. The private University of Den-

Self-Feeder for Sheep



THIS feeder is 15 feet long and has 30 feet of trough space. Capacity of the hopper is about 50 bushels. The bottom opening of the hopper can be adjusted for different types of feed.

Complete working drawings of this plan may be obtained through your county agent or from the extension agricultural engineer at most state agricultural colleges. There is usually a small charge. **Order Plan Number 5861—Self-Feeder for Sheep.**

If working drawings of this plan are not available in your state, write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering Research Division, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland. The U. S. Department of Agriculture does not distribute drawings but will direct you to a state that does distribute them.

ver, famed for its schools of business and public administration and the theater, has major campuses in both the downtown area and the south residential section. The University of Colorado operates a major extension center in downtown Denver and its big medical school is campused in Denver in con-

More Working Plans

THE Utah Extension Service has developed the following working plans to aid sheepmen:

Utah #3-002 Lamb Shelter	1 sheet
Utah #3-003 Lamb Creep Feeder	1 sheet
Utah #3-004 Segregation Shed	3 sheets
Utah #3-005 Sheep Dipping Vat	1 sheet
Utah #3-006 Feed Yard	1 sheet
Utah #3-007 Sheep Feed Manger	1 sheet
Utah #3-008 Fence Line Feeder	1 sheet
Utah #3-009 Sheep Shed	1 sheet
Utah #3-010 Sheep Barn, Mangers, Hay Storage	1 sheet

There is a charge of 20 cents per sheet for these plans to cover cost of reproduction. Residents of Utah may obtain copies through their county agents. Residents of other states may order directly from the Utah Extension Service, Utah State University, Logan.

nection with the public-supported Colorado General Hospital.

Denver public schools sponsor the only educational TV station in the Rockies. Denver also has four commercial TV stations and 19 radio stations.

—Denver Convention
and Visitors' Bureau

NWGA Seeks Discontinuance of Grading on Imported Lambs

On behalf of domestic sheep producers, NWGA President Harold Josendal on October 25 requested that the U. S. Department of Agriculture discontinue the grading of imported lamb.

In a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, Mr. Josendal stated: "It is our understanding that both carcasses and primal cuts of imported lamb are being graded and rolled with the 'U. S. Choice' stamp. We feel that this is deceiving the consuming public and is detrimental to the domestic lamb industry."

Mr. Josendal further explained that because this imported frozen lamb has to be thawed and refrozen several times, it often reaches the consumer in a discolored condition. He further explained that the extra thawing and refreezing destroy some of the carcass value.

He also called the Secretary's atten-

tion to the fact that New Zealand processors do not wash lambs with as much water as do domestic processors, nor do they allow time for chilling after the carcasses leave the killing floor. Because of this type of handling, he pointed out, there is frequently a cooking odor present when the lambs are prepared by the housewife. Although not inferring that this imported lamb is of poor quality, he pointed out that because of this method of handling, the lamb is not meeting with the same favorable reaction from the consumer as domestic lamb.

"When it bears the 'U. S. Choice' stamp," Mr. Josendal pointed out, "the consumer is misled into believing that it is domestic lamb. She will probably not buy lamb again for some time if she has an unfortunate experience with some of these cuts."



W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon, former president of the National Wool Growers Association, takes time from a busy schedule to judge 4-H agricultural demonstrations at the recent Wheeler County Fair in Fossil. In the above picture Mr. Steiwer marks a demonstration judge's sheet for a demonstration on "blocking a lamb" by 4-H'er Margaret Marks, Fossil. Mr. Steiwer also spent an afternoon last spring with a local 4-H sheep club visiting lambing operations on his ranch. Many group members of Wheeler County raise bummer lambs for 4-H projects. The Steiwer ranches have always been cooperative in these projects for the 4-H members.

Grade Analysis of United States Wool Production

THE last occasion on which the United States wool clip was graded was in 1946 when the entire clip was purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation and payments were made to growers on the basis of grades officially determined at that time. Since then no new assessment has been made, for although official standards are available as a guide, they are not used.

An approximation for 1958 was recently made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture when it was preparing data for the Tariff Commission's recent investigation into the carpet wool situation.

In the analysis of the United States' 1958 clip, which is shown below, compared with the 1946 grading, the production figures include shorn and pulled wool together with whole fleeces, skirtings and sortings. It will be noted that the table below shows an increase in low quarter blood and common and braid grades combined from 2.6 to 5.6 million pounds. "This comparison is misleading," states the Tariff Commission, "when translating blood grades into numerical grades, because of changes in grading practice."

In its 1958 survey, the Department of Agriculture found that most of the 48's wool in 1958 was included as low quarter blood, whereas in 1946 most of it had been graded quarter blood. The table below shows the blood grading of the 1946 and 1958 production and estimates of the distribution on a numerical basis, calculated by the Tariff Commission by applying the counts most commonly associated with the blood grades in each year to all wool. The figures are in million pounds, scoured basis.

Blood Grades	1946	1958
Fine, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$	152.1	101.6
$\frac{1}{4}$	19.4	24.7
Low $\frac{1}{4}$	1.6	4.8
Common Braid	1.0	0.8
Total	174.1	131.9
Numerical	1946	1958
56's and finer	152.1	101.6
50's/54's	18.0	24.7
48's	6.4	
46's	1.6	4.8
44's and coarses	1.0	0.8
Total	174.1	131.9

ICC Grants Higher Rail Freight Rates

AFTER two days of oral arguments on October 18 and 19, the Interstate Commerce Commission paved the way for most of the nation's railroads to begin charging higher freight rates that are expected to provide a major portion of the 147 million dollars in additional annual revenues which they requested on September 8. (See October NWG, page 18).

Under the newly approved rate schedule, line haul rates which are quoted in cents per hundredweight would climb $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on rates up to 65 cents and one cent on those exceeding 65 cents. Other increases involving tonnage and special or "accessorial" rates were approved, while some other increases requested by the railroads were suspended and some allowed to go into effect while under investigation. On still another group of requested increases, the ICC told the carriers that they would be permitted to raise rates only if they lower their original request.

According to a Wall Street Journal report, most rail officials were satisfied with the ICC rulings. However, there were indications that many western railroads would soon be initiating studies of the new rates with a view to rescinding some of the increases in the near future. Competition from truck lines was given as the reason for this hesitancy on the part of some lines to raise their rates.

Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, The National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statement about the condition of pastures is taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending October 17, 1960.

PASTURES

Recent rains have replenished stock-water supplies in most of the Rocky Mountain states and softened grasses. However, very little growth is expected this fall, except in the warmer regions. In the coastal areas of the north Pacific region grasses are growing rapidly, but in California much more moisture is needed to improve grazing for livestock, and the fire hazard there remains great.

Movement of livestock increased sharply the past week. Demand increased for livestock to go onto winter wheat pastures in the southern and central Great Plains. Livestock movement in South Dakota is considered near normal and in Wyoming marketings have passed the halfway mark. Movement of stock from summer ranges is four-fifths completed in Montana, complete in Nevada, and expected to end in Utah next week. Movement of sheep into the winter feeding areas of Arizona and California for grazing and lambing continues.

CALIFORNIA

Hopland, Mendocino County
October 10, 1960

The weather here has been hot and dry recently which has just about burned up the dry feed. We haven't had enough rainfall in the past two years for really good range.

Baled hay is going at \$30.00 per ton which is about the same price as last year. We feed vetch hay and good green oats only during the winter.

Coyotes are more numerous because there isn't enough trapping or poisoning on public domain lands. There are so many rocks and brush where the coyotes can breed.

—R. R. Hiatt

Cloverdale, Sonoma County
October 12, 1960

We carried over approximately the same number of ewe lambs this fall and are breeding approximately the same number of ewes as last year.

The feed outlook for fall and winter is good. We've had a little rain and the

new grass has gotten a good start. For concentrated feed this winter we will be using alfalfa pellets and grain pellets. Baled hay is selling for \$34.00 a ton (with a hundred mile haul from Sacramento Valley), which is \$2.00 a ton less than a year ago.

There are no coyotes in the immediate area, but they are more numerous on the whole. Our county has done its own predator control work for many years and kept the county clear, but the Fish and Wildlife Service is not doing the work it should in the bordering counties.

—G. W. Hiatt

COLORADO

Craig, Moffat County
October 11, 1960

Crossbred yearling ewes have been selling in the Craig area for from \$22.00 to \$23.00. We have also had small amounts of wool moving out of the Craig Warehouse Mill. The buyers are becoming more interested.

We will be using alfalfa pellets and 22 per cent concentrate for winter feed. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$25 per ton and baled at \$30. This is about \$8 to \$10 higher than a year ago.

Coyotes are more numerous in this area than they have been in the past

because there are too few trappers and they just can't cover the country.

All lambs in this area are fairly well cleaned up. Growers are now making up their winter herds. Lamb prices are rotten.

—Gordon C. Winn

Redvale, Montrose County
October 12, 1960

We will make no change in the size of our breeding operations as compared to last year.



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We have been having dry weather recently and the outlook for feed on the fall and winter ranges is only fair. Dry feed breaks very bad when there is much stock on it.

Crossbred yearling ewes have been selling for \$20 to \$21 per head for good ones. We have had no recent wool transactions in this area.

Baled hay is going at \$30 per ton with very little being sold. That price is higher than last year.

We will be using cottonseed pellets for concentrated winter feed.

Coyotes have been more numerous in this area. Why this is so is the \$64 question with sheepmen in this area.

Low price sheep and high prices on everything else is very discouraging. Some sheep operators are considering changing to cattle.

—George Mike Young

Clark, Routte County
October 12, 1960

We have been trying to build up our breeding operations and carried over more ewe lambs this fall than last.

There is less feed on the fall and winter range this year. The weather has been dry and hot and the feed is dried up and not as good as in past years.

There have been no recent yearling ewe or wool transactions in this area that I know of.

We will be wintering our flocks on dehydrated hay pellets with grain and Vitamin A added.

Loose alfalfa is selling at \$20 and baled at \$25 which is about \$5 to \$10 higher than last year's prices.

—Hal J. Yeager

IDAHO

Aberdeen, Bingham County
October 8, 1960

We have had good weather recently and feed conditions are pretty good.

Hay is going at \$18 loose and \$22 baled. These prices are about \$3 higher than last year.

I am carrying fewer ewe lambs this year. Because of the low price of lambs I plan to breed about 25 per cent less ewe lambs this fall than last year.

—D. H. Christensen

Idaho Falls, Bonneville County
October 8, 1960

The feed outlook for our fall and winter range is poor, but we have had a little rain recently and that will help.

We are carrying less than half as many ewe lambs this fall as last and the number of ewes bred this fall is down 10 per cent. The sheep industry has taken a beating this year.

Some fine-wooled yearling ewes sold

recently at \$14 and crossbred yearling ewes at \$16.50. I haven't heard of any wool sales in this area since last spring.

Hay is selling loose at \$16 and baled at \$20 a ton. Hay is believed scarce, but these prices are about the same as last year. I will be using a mixture of dried beet pulp, wheat, oats and barley for winter feed.

Coyotes are more numerous than they have been, but our biggest enemy is dogs. We need more enforcement of our dog license laws. Dogs are killing us out of the farm flock business.

We feel that the government control on lambs coming into the United States is not enforced enough and the sheep industry is being hurt very much. We are being let down on our life's investment and industry!

—Charles Clark

MONTANA

Lavina, Golden Valley County
October 10, 1960

We will be carrying fewer ewe lambs over this fall than we did last year and will also be breeding fewer ewes.

We have been having hot and dry weather recently but the winter range looks fair. Having irrigated land, we winter on hay and grain.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes are selling at \$17 to \$19 and crossbreds from \$16 to \$20, depending on quality.

Baled hay is going at \$26 to \$34 depending on quality. This is approximately \$10 higher than last year.

Coyotes are less numerous in this area due to government 1080 stations and hunting by plane.

—Harry Harmon

NEW MEXICO

Roswell, Chaves County
October 14, 1960

Feed on the fall and winter ranges should be better than average this year. We have been having very dry weather recently and the grass dried up too early, but it matured in most areas.

I will be running fewer ewes this year to keep from doing as much supplemental feeding.

The last wool sold in this area went for 35 to 45 cents about a month ago. Fine-wooled yearling ewes have been selling for \$16 per head and crossbreds for \$15.

For winter feed we use a cube made of 50 per cent maize, 20 per cent alfalfa hay, 10 per cent molasses, and 20 per cent cottonseed meal. Loose hay has been sold for \$25 per ton and baled for \$30. Hay is about \$5 higher per ton than it was a year ago.

Coyotes have been more numerous around this area. We have very few

trappers and need more badly. The coyotes are moving in on the sheep pastures.

I think your magazine is very interesting and informative and I look forward to receiving it very much.

—Alton Corn

Tinnie, Lincoln County
October 10, 1960

We have had dry weather since August, and there is less fall feed than usual.

We are carrying over about the same number of ewe lambs this fall, and there will be little change in our breeding operations.

We use a 20 per cent protein feed consisting of sorghum grain, C.S.M. and salt and hay during the winter. Baled hay has been selling for \$30 per ton which is about 30 per cent higher than last year's price.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have been selling at \$15 per head.

Coyotes are more numerous in this area than they have been in the past.

The sheep market has been very bad. We could surely use some strength.

—John A. Cooper

OREGON

Monmouth, Polk County
October 11, 1960

Since ours is a farm flock operation, we know little about winter range conditions. The feed for our flocks is short and very dry.

Following is an excerpt from an Extension Service report of October 13: "Forage growth available for winter grazing in Oregon and the western range country is estimated the shortest in four or five years. However, feed supplies are expected to be adequate for a normal winter. Wheat seedings on the Great Plains look promising enough to permit orderly marketing later this fall."

The number of ewe lambs we carried over this fall is down to 50 from the 77 carried last year. We will breed 470 ewes this year plus the 50 ewe lambs carried over this fall. Last year we bred 350 ewes.

As concentrated feed we use two pounds oats and vetch screenings six weeks before lambing.

On this ranch in the mid-Willamette Valley we have a seed grain operation with sheep cleaning up after the combine. There is just enough permanent pasture to fatten the lambs while the seed crops are setting seed. The permanent pastures are cut for hay after the lambs come off and the hay is fed in the winter during the rains to the ewes which are with lamb.

—Allan H. Horton

SOUTH DAKOTA

Newell, Butte County
October 10, 1960

The outlook for feed on the fall and winter ranges is not good. We have been having dry weather and there has not been enough moisture for much fall growth.

Prices on baled hay are around \$10 higher than they were last year—from \$25 to \$30 per ton.

We are carrying 25 less ewe lambs than we did last year, and will breed 75 to 100 less ewes.

Our winter feed concentrate will consist of mineral block and molasses poured in a bunker.

—Tillman C. Bekken

Watauga, Corson County
October 11, 1960

Crossbred yearling ewes have been selling for from \$18 to \$23 in this area. A large clip of mostly three-eighths blood wool sold at 42 cents recently.

We will be wintering half as many ewe lambs as we did last year. We will breed double the number of ewes. We decided to hold our yearling ewes instead of buying more ewe lambs because of the low yearling market.

The range conditions are fair. We have been having warm, dry weather and the grass is drier and less palatable than it has been.

This winter we will feed alfalfa until we start lambing March 1st, then add one pound of barley.

Loose hay has been selling for \$18 per ton and baled for \$23. This is about \$2.00 per ton cheaper than last year.

Coyotes have been more numerous. They are moving in from a large area north of us that does not have an efficient coyote control program.

—Robert Baumeister

TEXAS

Ballinger, Runnels County
October 10, 1960

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have been running at about \$12 in this area.

The feed outlook on the fall and winter range is adequate, though we have been having dry weather and there has been little fresh growth.

Hay has been selling at about \$41 per ton baled which is \$5 a ton higher than a year ago. We will be using protein blocks and cottonseed cake as concentrated winter feed.

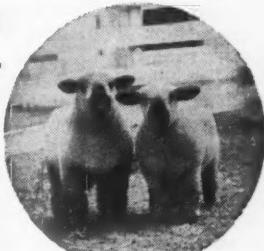
Coyotes are more numerous than they have been because the feed was good last year, and a number of coyotes have come in from National Park and Old Mexico.

—Lloyd Herring

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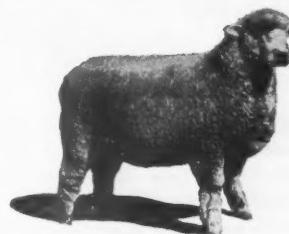
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Lawrence C. Patterson, Secretary

Talpa, Coleman County
October 15, 1960

We cut down on the size of our breeding operations about four years ago to improve range conditions. At present the range looks quite good in spots. We have had warm weather with some showers which have improved the feed conditions.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold in this area for about \$11 to \$12 a head. There have been some wool transactions at around 40 to 44 cents. Baled hay is selling for \$40 per ton which is a bit higher than last year.

We have been using cottonseed cake for winter concentrated feed in the past but are using a liquid feed supplement this year (Morea).

—Dale Herring

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C. W. Hodgson, Secretary
Moscow, Idaho

WASHINGTON

October 10, 1960

Farm flock sheep are a new thing in this area and growing fast. From 400 to 750 lambs have been sold every two weeks at the pool close by, plus two other pools doing about the same, and a good many going to Portland. These lambs started to market in May and are still going.

One of the best things that I feel happened to us in the farm flock sheep business this summer was that the Dow Chemical Company brought in some powder which was made into a drench to rid the flocks of Nasal Bot Fly and all internal worms. This was purely experimental. I believe the exact figures and terms can be found in the Veterinary Journal next month. This entirely changed the disposition of my sheep. They began to graze freely and no bunching. It entirely stopped the bloat on alfalfa from bunching all day and not eating.

We ear-tagged and used some for experimental purposes and the laboratory found no worms or eggs alive at the end of 24 hours. Six trials were used.

The Dow Chemical Company also has a spray for use after shearing for the same purpose. I have no swelled heads or snotty nose in any of my sheep, yet my ewes are range ewes 12 and 13 years old.

Our breeding operations will be on a smaller scale this year because of the price of lambs and a slow market on old ewes. We bred about the same number of ewes this fall but carried over fewer ewe lambs this year.

I am not acquainted with the present condition of the range. We have had some light rains, however, but that has not sprouted the fall cheatgrass.

The price on baled hay is \$23 per ton. This is about the same as last year. A pellet mill has now come into the Basin and we will be using that type of winter concentrated feed.

Coyotes are quite numerous here. Rabbits are very scarce and where sheep flocks are not fenced coyotes bother them.

—Name Withheld at Writer's Request

PROSSER, Benton County

October 12, 1960

Our breeding operations have decreased by about 10 per cent, both in the number of ewe lambs carried over this fall and in the number of ewes bred. There is just too much cheap imported lamb.

Crossbred yearling ewes are selling at \$20 a head in this area.

Loose hay sells for \$20 per ton and

baled for \$25. This is about 10 per cent higher than it was last year.

—A. V. Nixon

GOLDENDALE, Klickitat County
October 12, 1960

I am not sure of the price on baled hay in this area, but I understand that it is higher than last year.

We have been having cold weather with a couple of rainy spells, and the nights have been frosty. There is enough moisture to start grasses if we have warmer weather so it can grow.

We carried over about 20 per cent less ewe lambs this fall because we lambed less ewes. However, we are breeding 20 per cent more yearling ewes this fall. We culled heavily last fall and due to poorer prices this summer have saved the ewe lambs.

We will winter on oats and beet pulp with good quality alfalfa hay.

The coyotes are less numerous because we have had a good government trapper in our area this year and last, and we did a good job of poisoning last fall.

—Marvin Norris

Advertisers in this issue are:

COMMERCIAL Auctioneers

Lawson Howland.....32

Camp Wagons

Ahlander Manufacturing Company.....29

Equipment and Supplies

California Stockmen's Supply Company.....30

Feeds

Albers Milling Company.....30

Miscellaneous

Brimhalls.....30

Sheepmen's Books.....29

Remedies

American Cyanamid Company.....5

Baldwin Laboratories.....Second Cover

Texas Phenothiazine Company.....4

Wool

Pendleton Woolen Mills.....31

SHEEP COLUMBIAS

Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America.....31

HAMPSHIRES

American Hampshire Sheep Association.....31

Miscellaneous

Breeders Directory.....Third Cover

RAMBouilletS

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association.....29

Sales

National Ram Sale.....Fourth Cover

Shows

San Antonio Stock Show.....3

SUFFOLKS

American Suffolk Sheep Society.....32

TARGHEES

U. S. Targhee Sheep Association.....32

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Directory

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Manti, Utah
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